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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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S. L. P. UNBROKEN

LOSES NOT A MAN—ADDS NUMBERS TO ITS STRENGTH.

Growth Especially Marked in New York City—Official Standing Assured in New York State—Outlook Good in New Jersey—Indication of Increase in Connecticut—Massachusetts Still to be Heard From—Ohio, and Other Points.

The Socialist Labor Party square stands unbroken. It loses not a man. It even adds positive numbers to its indomitable strength.

As usual, the returns are too meager at the hour of going to press to allow anything more accurate than an estimate of the situation. But such returns as are in, and that will be found elsewhere in this issue, indicate growth. The growth is especially marked in this city. The figures rise, not only over the Party's last year Keinard (Mayor) vote, when the Party's poll dropped about 1000 below the Corregan (Governor) vote of 1900. The figures rise this year in this city even above the poll of 1900.

Outside of the city, the returns likewise indicate, in most places, an increase over 1900, in all, so far, a steady increase over last year.

The following figures, based on unofficial and incomplete returns, place the Socialist Labor Party vote in Manhattan, Bronx and Kings boroughs at 8,200. It is likely that the official count will prove the vote to be even greater. This has always been the case in previous years and is likely to happen again in this. These figures, taken together with those received from out of town, indicate that the S. L. P. keeps its official standing with an increased vote over two years, the last Gubernatorial election.

Reports continue to come in from other parts of the country. All of them, with few exceptions, also show an increase. In New Jersey the outlook is favorable. The Social Democrats appear to have suffered much loss in some of the principal cities. In Hoboken, it is believed, the S. L. P. has attained official standing. News from Massachusetts is still wanting. The usual scant and incomplete returns have been received from there, but these are no index to the real situation. Massachusetts has always been slow in sending in its returns, always preferring to await the official count. The delay has always shown that the final results were always better than those anticipated. Ohio has sent the returns of Cleveland only. They are incomplete. The official count is likely to show that Cleveland holds its own. The indications from Connecticut point to a good increase in that State over the figures of the preceding two years. The returns to date are very meagre. According to reports from New Haven, Hartford and New Britain, the Social Democrats in that vicinity openly peddled the votes of the Republican and Economic League candidates. Further information is promised along these lines.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Assembly District.	De Leon. 1902.	Keinard. 1901.	Corregan. 1900.
1...........	30	16	22
2...........	33	22	37
3...........	39	46	49
4...........	170	185	266
5...........	63	45	55
6...........	131	94	115
7...........	59	43	52
8...........	131	143	169
9...........	65	67	70
10...........	289	215	252
11...........	75	55	63
12...........	351	305	462
13...........	99	75	84
14...........	294	262	278
15...........	97	69	101
16...........	669	583	870
17...........	80	93	91
18...........	140	126	161
19...........	80	67	81
20...........	101	73	76
21...........	122	84	113
22...........	98	78	66
23...........	197	118	123
24...........	118	89	95
25...........	31	22	31
26...........	239	144	143
27...........	74	23	25
28...........	174	129	133
29...........	37	30	47
30...........	294	157	158
31...........	186	83	124
32...........	253	155	221
33...........	[illegible]	96	108
34...........	352	245	304
35...........	399	269	318
Annexed Dist..	26	38	32
Totals	5,709	4,344	5,395
KINGS.			
1...........	26	29	*—
2...........	10	40	*—
3...........	41	16	*—
4...........	82	35	*—
5...........	133	92	*—
6...........	189	102	*—
7...........	83	112	*—
8...........	26	26	*—
9...........	87	4	*—
10...........	38	6	*—
11...........	48	48	*—
12...........	154	111	*—
13...........	213	107	*—
14...........	145	84	*—
15...........	228	149	*—
16...........	97	61	*—
17...........	26	15	*—
18...........	74	56	*—
19...........	182	114	*—
20...........	257	146	*—
21...........	359	201	*—
Totals	2,498	1,554	1,925

*Counted by wards in 1900.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Elec. Dist.	S. L. P. 1901.	S. L. P. 1902.	S. P. 1901.	S. P. 1902.
FIRST WARD.				
1...........	4	14	3	11
2...........	2	6	6	2
3...........	5	14	6	15
4...........	2	—	13	15
	13	34	28	43
SECOND WARD.				
1...........	3	12	5	10
2...........	1	2	1	2
3...........	4	6	7	21
	8	20	13	33
THIRD WARD.				
1...........	7	15	1	10
2...........	4	1	6	8
3...........	1	5	8	6
4...........	3	3	4	10
5...........	14	4	12	6
	29	28	31	40
FOURTH WARD.				
1...........	3	—	3	—
2...........	—	7	—	7
3...........	6	5	9	4
4...........	10	34	20	13
5...........	3	—	7	—
6...........	7	10	9	9
	29	56	48	33
FIFTH WARD.				
1...........	2	3	3	4
2...........	4	—	7	6
3...........	2	4	1	3
4...........	1	7	2	6
	9	14	13	19
Total vote....	88	152	133	168

Auburn Beats Last Year's Poll.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 5.—S. L. P. vote in this city for De Leon is 172, almost as much as the whole of Cayuga county polled last year, which was 190.

Union Hill Improves on First Good Report.

Union Hill, N. J., Nov. 5.—Complete returns show Socialist Labor Party increase, and "Socialist" party (Kangaroos) decrease in vote greater than at first reported.

The vote is:

	1902	1901
S. L. P.	84	53
S. P.	132	235

Hartford's Good Showing.

Hartford, Ct., Nov. 4.—Incomplete returns give the S. L. P. 107 votes in the city of Hartford. Presidential vote in 1900 was 107. S. P. (Kangs) polled 300, much short of what they expected. East Hartford polled 6 for S. L. P.

The Situation in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 5.—With fifteen precincts outstanding Cuyahoga county gives S. L. P. 607. The vote last year was 681. Kangaroos received 2063; in 1901, 710.

New London In Line.

New London, Ct., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. candidate for governor, Oatley, received 21 votes all straight and clean.

North Tarrytown Trebles Vote.

North Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote here is: 1st election district, for De Leon; 10; 2nd election district, 8; 3rd, 5. Total 23, an increase of 17 over last year. The S. D. P. vote in the same districts is 6, the same as last year. Pleasantville gives De Leon 20 votes.

Yonkers Surpasses Its Best Vote.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote is 292 for De Leon. Last year we polled 116 votes. In 1900 Corregan received 247. We thus surpass our best vote. Hanford received 147 votes, the Kangs' vote in 1901 was 36.

Big Gains in Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. polled in this city for De Leon 716 votes, with some districts yet to be heard from. In the whole of Monroe county last year the vote was 423.

Adams Shows Increase.

Adams, Mass., Nov., 5.—Socialist Labor Party vote here is as follows:

Governor, M. T. Berry, 65; Lieut.-Governor., T. F. Brennan, 62; Secretary of State, Jere. O'Fihelly, 67; Treasurer and Rec. Gen., F. A. Nagler, 64; Auditor, C. Stoeber, 113; Attorney General, J. A. Henley, 56. Last year's vote for Berry was 58.

"NEW TACTICS"

BUFFALO POLICE ADOPTS NOVEL METHODS AGAINST S. L. P. AFRAID TO ARREST.

Finding That the Socialist Labor Party Will Insist on Free Speech and Prosecute Police For False Imprisonment If Its Speakers Are Arrested, They Now Simply Disperse the Crowd and Leave Speaker Untouched—Put Their Foot Into It.

There are new developments in the Buffalo fight for free speech.

Last Monday Comrade B. Reinstein was arraigned in Municipal Court. The charge, left open on Saturday, October 25, was still open and it took the representatives of the city authorities about a quarter of an hour to make up their mind as to the charge. Finally he was charged with obstruction of the street, refusing to obey the orders of the police, etc. He pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed till Thursday, November 6.

Meanwhile our counsel demanded that our meetings should not be molested pending the trial. The corporation counsel agreed that it would be only proper that the meetings should not be disturbed for the balance of the campaign, but the police superintendent, Bull, true to his name, emphatically refused to keep his hands from our open-air meetings.

Thereupon our lawyer sent him a notice that the S. L. P. will hold an open air meeting Friday, October 31, at 8 p. m., corner Main and Genesee streets, and he also informed him that we claim the right to hold these meetings undisturbed and that we will sue for false imprisonment whoever will be guilty of disturbing the meeting.

This evening, at 8 o'clock, Comrades B. Reinstein, L. M. Gordon and several others appeared at the corner, put up the stand, and Reinstein proceeded to speak. The crowd soon gathered, but about ten or fifteen minutes after opening the meeting a policeman appeared and began to drive the audience away from the stand, leaving the speaker unmolested for a while. At that corner is a big vacant triangular space. The audience was scattered on all sides of the triangle, as far as possible from the stand. It was really, as far as it looked, a case of preaching in the desert. Imagine a big vacant space patroled by several policemen, with people lining the sidewalks on the outskirts and a man standing in the centre and shouting at the top of his voice to reach the sidewalks. Comrade Reinstein kept it up for about ten minutes more when Comrade L. M. Gordon took his place on the stand. Soon after he mounted the stand the captain and several other police officers appeared and ordered him to remove the stand. He asked whether he is arrested—"Get off the stand!" was the answer. He refused to do so till arrested. He was then forcibly pulled off the stand, but Comrade Reinstein then again jumped on the stand. He also was pulled off and the stand forcibly removed by police, but Comrade Reinstein was not interfered with when he took a position on the pavement and continued to speak. The police again drove away from him those who stood near him and left him again in the centre of a big vacant space. While speaking he gradually walked nearer to the sidewalk lined with people. The police then began to drive the people from the sidewalk. So the thing was kept up for about fifteen minutes more, when the "meeting" was adjourned to be continued to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

The crowd, of course, was disgusted with the conduct of the police and expressed freely their feelings.

It is clear that the police have changed the tactics, and from arresting Socialist speakers turned to dispersing their audiences and arresting those who were not quick enough. Thus a traveling actor and his wife happened to stop for a few minutes while Reinstein was speaking. They were ordered to "move on;" they were not quick enough in obeying the order—the result was that they were arrested and brought to the station in a patrol wagon. As the "meeting" was about adjourned by that time, the comrades went to the police station and bailed him out. We will not be surprised if that traveling actor will vote nothing but the S. L. P. ticket in the future.

Further developments will be duly reported. B. Reinstein.

Kangs Swamped in Rennselaer County.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Rennselaer county for De Leon in 440; in 1900 S. L. P. vote was 179. Hanford, S. D. P., received 200 votes. All the outlying districts are yet to be heard from.

Albany County.

Watervliet, De Leon, 70; 1900 vote was 38; Hanford, S. D. P., recived 16.

Cohoes, three districts only, De Leon, 30. Total vote in city last given, 7.

The Kangaroo Social Democratic vote in Rennselaer county is very small running away behind the S. L. P. in every part. For instance: City of Rennselaer gives De Leon, S. L. P., 98; Hanford, S. D. P., 5.

Vote, in Batavia.

Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 5.—This ctiy cast 62 votes for the S. L. P.

IMPORTANT TO READERS.

In looking over our mailing list we find a number of readers whose subscription have expired. We wish to give them fair warning that if not renewed their names will be stricken from the list.

Look at the date on your address slip. The figures denote the time your subscription expires. Thus 10—8—02 signifies that subscription expired October 8 this year.

If it is not convenient for you to pay just now, write and let us know, and state if you wish to continue with us.

CONNOLLY IN LOUISVILLE.

Has Good Meetings Despite Democratic Trickery—The Fake "Labor" Party.

Last week was a gala week for Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, for besides having a splendid outdoor meeting we had with us for two night James Connolly of Ireland, who addressed two good indoor meetings, fully 200 being in attendance at each.

While the audiences were not as large as they ought to have been to hear the eloquent Irish comrade yet they were undoubtedly the most appreciative and attentive assembled here in many a day.

The points made by Connolly were all of a strong variety, while his witty and sarcastic remarks regarding the "green flag" and the "unholy trinity" were received with great applause and laughter.

Thirteen subscription cards to the Workers' Republic were sold, and collections amounting to $5 received.

To give an idea of the enthusiasm (?) that is being aroused by the old parties here, I might state that the Democrats had arranged a meeting for the same night in a lower hall of the same building where Connolly spoke, and in spite of free beer, free and liberal advertising, with music and fireworks, they had only about fifty men present.

The daily press treated us shabbily in advertising the Connolly meetings, especially the Democratic papers, who seem to think they have a mortgage on the Irish Democratic vote here, and consequently feared to advertise Connolly lest they lose their hold on some Irish voters. Little good that will do them, for it is just among the Irish workers that the Socialist Labor Party is slowly but surely gaining its strongest adherents, especially here in Louisville.

The labor fakirs' party is making frantic efforts to attract attention, and is being liberally aided by the Republican press, who sees in this so-called party of labor a good chance to control the city.

McGill figures in his last Journal of Labor that the new party will poll 27,000 votes and, of course, elect every man on the ticket a la San Francisco. The Socialist Labor Party is equally as certain that McGill's little fakirs will not even poll 2,700 votes, with all their brag and bluster, and that if the Republicans would not find it to their interest to uphold them, the United Labor Party would not live to election time.

Ever since last May Day, when the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was noticed on our literature here the organized scabs have made it their business to try and poison the minds of many workers against us by calling the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance label a scab label. A fellow named Dougherty of the local typographical union (a fellow big in person, but small in brain) attacked a comrade about "De Leon's scab label" recently, and being told that the Socialist Labor Party has a standing challenge to all comers to prove that the typo's label is the scab and ours the union label, this coward crawfished and declared he would not debate, as it would only be a "wind-jamming" contest.

The comrade stated that he thought that was substantially correct, as the Socialist Labor Party would attend to the "jamming" and the fakirs would furnish the "wind," see?

The more one comes in contact with these vermin the more it becomes evident to every fair-minded man that the Socialist Labor Party can never progress, except over the prostrate forms of these slimy, hypocritical fakirs, and also that every one must be considered a deadly enemy to our cause who supports or by his silence condones their outrages toward our class. For the closing week of the campaign we have arranged for four meetings.

The Press Committee.

Rockland, Mass.

North Abington, Mass., Nov. 5.—The vote in Rockland for Governor resulted as follows:

	1902	1901
Berry, S. L. P..........	30	64
Chase, S. P. (Kang.)......	480	155
Bates, Rep.	530	513
Gaston, Dem	150	198
Partridge, Pro	6	5

For Representative to the General Court the Kangaroos have re-elected McCartney.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 5.—Returns for Governor give the following result:

	1902	1901
Berry, S. L. P..........	99	224
Wrenn, S. P. (Kang.)....	853	228

Leominster, Mass.

Leominster, Mass., Nov. 5.—The vote here is for Berry, S. L. P., 35, for Chase, S. P., 279. Last year Berry received 63 and Wrenn, S. D. P., 104.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND

ADDRESSES BEST MEETING HELD IN OHIO CITY.

Explains the Workings of Exchange, Defines the Class Relations of Political Parties and Riddles the Social Democrats—The Man From Canton.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 29.—The West Side Turn Hall, on Lorain street, was packed to the doors on October 28, to hear Daniel De Leon, candidate for Governor of New York on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, discuss the question of Socialism. The house was packed, notwithstanding the fact that on the East Side of the river in Gray's Armory, Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Democrat, and W. R. Hopkins, Republican, were holding a joint debate, which thousands of both parties attended. The attempt on the part of Johnson and Hopkins to make the De Leon lecture a fizzle, failed to pan out as they expected.

James Matthews was chairman of the meeting. He began by reading the challenges of the Socialist Labor Party to Tom L. Johnson to debate with Daniel De Leon as a representative of the S. L. P. He showed by the reading that Tom L. Johnson crawfished. He read a letter of Tom L. Johnson in his own handwriting declining to debate with Daniel De Leon, but stating that he would be willing to debate with Max S. Hayes (a man whom he thought he could down). Thus Johnson showed the white feather and clearly demonstrated that he was afraid of De Leon.

After reading the correspondence between the S. L. P. and Tom L. Johnson, Comrade Matthews introduced Comrade John Kircher, candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District on the S. L. P. ticket, who made a ten-minute speech. John was in good trim and predicted that the time would come when the emblem of Socialism would float from the Capitol at Washington and the working class would capture the powers of government.

After Comrade Kircher ceased speaking and the great applause that followed his remarks had died away, Matthews introduced Comrade Paul Dinger, candidate of the S. L. P. for Congress in the Twenty-first District. Paul said that the Democratic and Republican capitalist politicians talked to the working class as if they were a lot of jackasses. But the Socialist Labor Party speakers, on the other hand, believed that the working class was intelligent and, therefore, in their arguments appealed to the intelligence of the working class. He called upon all present to work for the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

At the conclusion of his address, Comrade John D. Goerke, State Organizer for Ohio of the S. L. P. and candiate for Circuit Judge, was introduced. He insisted that it was not necessary for a man to be a lawyer to be a Circuit Judge, and that it would be just as easy for him, if elected, to decide disputed cases in favor of the working class, as it was for circuit judges elected by the Republican or Democratic capitalist parties to decide in favor of the capitalist class, as they invariably do. He insisted that it was necessary to have working class courts in order that they may declare working class laws constitutional. For should working class legislators and capitalist class judges be elected, the capitalist judges would immediately declare the working class laws unconstitutional, on the ground that they were "class legislation."

At the close of Comrade Goerke's remarks, the speaker of the evening, Daniel De Leon, was introduced. Before proceeding it might not be amiss to state that between the speeches Miss Costello furnished several piano solos to the delight of the large audience and that a collection was taken up which netted the snug sum of $28.

As De Leon arose to speak, he received a tremendous ovation which lasted several minutes. He was compelled to wave his hand for silence.

He commenced by stating that there was general apathy with regard to politics in the State of New York. He contended that that was a hopeful sign. He said that not even with brass bands or kegs of beer could the capitalist politicians get the working class out to meetings or even register. "When the working class becomes balky," said De Leon, "and will not move at the beck and call of the capitalist Democratic or Republican politicians it is a sign that they are weary of continually voting and continually getting it in the neck. When they become deaf to the cries of the capitalist politicians, they may then become willing to listen to the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party orators and papers."

De Leon then stated that he proposed to appeal to the cool reasoning powers of the working class and not to tickle their fancies or tell them funny stories. He then proceeded to discuss the law of exchange values. He showed clearly that the wages of labor are bound to follow closely the cost of existence, and that wages are bound to fall both actually and in purchasing power. He then called attention to the great coal miners' strike, and read extracts from one of President Mitchell's speeches in which he pleaded for peace, harmony and tranquility between capital (the operators) and labor (the miners). He showed the absurdity that there was any possibility of peace between the robbers (the operators) and the robbed (the miners). He showed how 50,000 miners would be sacrificed, in that they would be unable to get work again, and then said that such a labor victory (?) was not a victory but a defeat and that capital was triumphant. De Leon classed Mitchell as one of the labor lieutenants that Mark Hanna speaks of and said that two of the miners had actually committed suicide because they were unable to get work at the mines again after this glorious (?) victory. He stated that going back to work and their submitting to arbitration was like being hanged first and tried afterwards. He scored the miners for winding up the capitalist clockwork and then complaining because the grinding of the wheels in the clock, which they themselves had wound up, oppressed them. The thing to do was not to wind up the capitalist clock, and then the grinding of the wheels would not oppress them.

De Leon stated that the census of 1900 showed that the average product of a year's labor had increased $250 in the last decade, or from $2,200 in 1890 to $2,450 in 1900, and that during the same time wages had decreased 33 per cent. He also said that labor now received but 18 per cent. of its product, the balance going to the capitalistic owners of the means of production.

In closing, De Leon stated that the Republican party was the party of the capitalist class par excellence and did not deny it, and that it was very easy for a member of the working class to see that it was not to his class interests to vote that ticket.

The Democratic party, he said, was also a capitalist party, but that, unlike the Republican party, it pretended to be a friend of labor and often wore labor's mask over its capitalist face, but that the intelligent workingman would tear from its face the mask of labor and disclose there small capitalism with all its hideousness.

The Prohibition party he also dissected, showing that if the working class lived cheaper by doing without drinks the capitalist class would then reduce their wages to that extent under the law of exchange values or the law of subsistence.

The Social Democratic party he riddled from stem to stern, much to the consternation of some Kangaroos present. He said that the Social Democrats should be judged not only by their words, but by their deeds. He told of many cases in which Social Democrats had run for office on capitalist tickets and spoke of the Brockton, Mass., city councilmen voting in favor of giving street railway franchises to private corporations. He spoke of their having notorious scabs on their ticket in Schenectady, New York, and, in fact, gave them no quarter.

Finally De Leon came to the Socialist Labor Party, and said that the action of members of that party squared with their platform and with their actions. He said that they expelled crooks wherever found, instead of coddling them, as did the Social Democrats. His parting shot was: "Read, study and investigate both the platform and actions of both the Social Democratic and the Socialist Labor parties and then draw your own conclusions."

After his address question after question was fired at De Leon, all of which were answered to the satisfaction of the vast majority present and to the discomfiture of the small minority of Kangaroos, one of whom had come clean from Canton to question De Leon. De Leon literally wiped the floor with him, and I'll bet $10 to a glass of "bock" that the Cantonian was very sorry that he wasted so much money and effort to get to Cleveland, only to get the laugh on himself for his pains. Take it all in all, it was a grand meeting and the best ever held by the Socialist Labor Party in Cleveland. We have the Kangs on the run. Good bye, Kangaroo, good bye. K.

ROUSING INCREASE IN NEW HAVEN.

Secretary of Social Democrats, Peddles Republican Pasters.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 4.—Latest returns give us 329 votes, 267 of which are straight. The vote last election was 141.

William E. White, State Secretary of the Connecticut Social Democrats, peddled Social Democratic tickets here today with Republican and Economic League posters thereon.

Schenectady Shows Substantial Gains.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The vote so far gives De Leon 240, Hanford 149. This is incomplete. Our vote last year was 203; in 1900 for Corregan 230. The final count will show even a larger increase.

Plainfield Almost Trebles Vote.

Central Valley, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in the nearby town of Plainfield is 32; in 1900 it was 13.

Syracuse Records Gains.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in 1901 was 357; this year it is 373. The Social Democratic vote was 116 in 1901; in this election it was 324.

Holyoke Sends Incomplete Returns.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4.—Our vote ranges from 200 upwards. It is incomplete. Chase got 270.

Berry Runs Ahead of Chase.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 4.—The vote here is as follows: Berry, S. L. P. for governor, 79; Chase, S. D. P., 76. In 1901 S. L. P. received 81; in 1900 61.

De Leon Runs Ahead of Corregan.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Vote here for S. L. P. is 34 straight for De Leon. In 1900 the vote for Corregan was 26.

"POLITICAL ACTION"

THE PURE AND SIMPLE BRAND IS EXHIBITED AT TROY, N. Y.

Leaders in Trades Unions Out For "Good Government and Graft," Viz.: the Government That Is Good For Their Masters and the Graft That Is Their Breath of Life.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 1.—To the consternation of the fakirs, who are engineering the new scheme of political action by the A. F. Hell, the unexpected, as foretold by The Daily People, has happened, and the faction of the Cigarmakers' Union who were ousted some time ago, bobbed up serenely by being elected as delegates to the "political action" convention to be held November 9.

As it is said that the platform of this new party is to be the old and soul-stiring slogan, "Good Government and Graft"—government good for their masters and graft which is the political breath of life to the labor fakir—the sensation which was created among the simple dupes of the impure unions, by the revolt in the camp of the fakirs, has furnished them with an interesting subject of conversation while consuming their beer and free lunch in the various saloons in the vicinity of their slave pens.

This locality has been unfortunate in respect to the weather and the presence of the ex-Hon. Assemblyman J. Pathetic Hooley, who, once a year, without fail, and always, just previous to election, heroically sacrifices himself for the down-trodden worker by inflicting upon the defenseless public hot air, which is characterized by him as "oratory."

While visiting a saloon in the vicinity of Federation Hall, I overheard a conversation between the ex-honorable and a friend who just invited him to indulge. "Pathetic" refused and gave as his reason the following answer: "As I am going to speak for the Democratic party to-night and as after the meeting we are to have a champagne supper, I must be careful as to what I drink." Hooley is certainly playing in luck before election, even if he does not land the usually expected job after that event.

The Official Federation Handbill has performed its final stunt before election, by deserting the favorite "son of toil," Jake Ahearn—whom it loudly extolled at the commencement of the campaign—and devotes almost the entire final issue before election in advocating the election of the nominee of the Republican party for Supreme Court Justice.

This action brought forth an indignant protest from a member of the "unterrified Democracy," who exclaimed that "John M. O'Hanlon must have lost all sense of feeling," which was agreed to by a Republican heeler with the reply that might be the case in respect to his sense of feeling, but, in respect to his sense of touch, that was fully developed in this campaign.

The handbill informs us that we are honored by having in our midst no less a personage than Coroner M. J. Flaherty, secretary of the Central Union of Brooklyn, a labor fakir whose reputation has preceded him. Judging from the company he keeps his reputation is well justified, as rumor has it that he has been the other end of the champagne and campaign in favor of Democracy conducted by his bosom friend, Hooley.

Tebo Guerin, professor of political economy for the party known officially in the State of New York as the Social Democratic (the Almighty in His infinite wisdom can tell the other names), has, by his action of speaking for the Democracy at Schenectady, on the same platform with David Bunco Hill, shows clearly "they are coming our way," especially "Tebo's."

There is a rising young plant in "labor circles" known as Peartree. He hails from the Barbers' Union and due warning should be given to the old concern of Leo, Muldoon & Co. (Limited), that their business is in danger.

At the present the only claim for distinction that Peartree possesses is that of being suspected of having brains and the dubious honor of having conversed with that political dead beat known as Hill, who, it is said, remarked: "There is something in that young man." Up-to-date that "something" has not as yet developed.

The following is from the Troy Record and speaks for itself. It shows how the brethren who fight the battles of the pure and simple dwell in "harmony," especially just previous to election.

I am in doubt whether the handbill should now be termed official or unofficial.

Buffalo Doubles Vote.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Eighty-seven election districts where S. L. P. vote last year was 575, give De Leon 904, against 396 for Kangaroo Social Democrat Hanford. Twenty-one districts yet to be heard from. Total S. L. P. vote in city will be close to 1000. Cheers for Socialist Revolution.

Gloversville, New York.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This city gives De Leon, S. L. P., 91; in 1901 the vote was 68. Johnstown gives De Leon 65; last year 52.

CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT

IT GRINDS OUT AND THEN GRINDS DOWN THE WAGE WORKER.

Where the capitalist system of production prevails, especially in such countries as the United States, where it has reached the point of production on a large scale, we find the population divided mainly into two classes: first, the capitalists, who possess the means of production—tools, machinery, land, etc.—but who take no part in production itself; and, secondly, the wage workers, the proletariat, who possess nothing but their labor-power on the sale of which they live, and whose labor alone brings forth the whole wealth of the land.

Capitalists need a large supply of proletarians; originally, in other countries and in ages gone by, forcible methods were resorted to, to furnish this requisite supply. To-day, however, in the United States especially, such methods are no longer needed. The superior power of capitalist production on a large scale over small production is sufficient, without doing open violence to the law or to private property, but, on the contrary, with the very assistance of these, year in and year out to strip of all property a sufficient number of small farmers and industrialists, who are then thrown upon the streets, who merge with the mass of the proletariat, and who thereby satisfy the ever-increasing capitalist demand for more human flesh.

That the number of the proletariat is steadily on the increase in the United States is such a palpable fact that it is even no longer denied by those who would make us believe that society to-day rests upon the same basis that it did a hundred years ago, and who try to paint in rosy colors the picture of the small producer. Indeed, a revolution has taken place in the make-up of society, the same as it has in the system of production. The capitalist form of production has overthrown all others and become the dominant one in the field of industry. Similarly, wage-labor is to-day the dominant form of labor. A hundred years ago the farming peasantry took the first place; later, the small city industrialists; to-day it is the wage-earners, or proletariat.

In all civilized countries the proletarians are to-day the largest class; it is their condition and modes of thought that control those of all the other subdivisions of labor. This state of things implies a complete revolution in the condition and thought of the bulk of the population. The conditions of the proletariat differ radically from those of all other former categories of labor. The small farmer, the artisan, the small producers generally, were the owners of the product of their own labor by reason of their ownership of the means of production; now the product of the labor of the proletarian does not belong to him, it belongs to the capitalist, to the purchaser of his labor-power, to the owner of the instruments of production. True enough, the proletarian is paid therefor by the capitalist, but the value of his wages is far below that of his product.

When in industry, (and let it be here said, once for all, that, at the present stage of economic development, agriculture is as much an industry as any other branch of production) the capitalist purchases the only commodity which the proletarian can offer for sale, to wit, his labor-power, he does so only for the purpose of utilizing it in a profitable way. The more the workingman produces, the larger the value of his total product. If the capitalist were to work his employees only long enough to produce the worth of the wages he pays them, he would clear no profits. But, however willing the capitalist is to pose as the "benefactor of suffering humanity," his capital cries for "profits," and finds in him a willing listener. The longer the time is extended during which the workmen labor in the service of the capitalists over and above the time needed to cover their wages, the larger is the value of their product, the larger is the surplus over and above the capitalist outlay in wages, and the larger is the quantity of exploitation to which these workmen are subjected. This exploitation or fleecing of labor finds a limit only in the powers of endurance of the working people, and in the resistance which they may be able to offer to their exploiters.

In capitalist production, the capitalist and the wage-worker are not active together as the employer and the employed were in previous industrial epochs. The capitalist soon develops into, and remains essentially, a merchant. His activity, in so far as he may be at all active, limits itself, like that of the merchant, to the operations of the market. His labors consist in purchasing as cheaply as possible the raw material, labor-power, and other essentials, and to turn around and sell the finished products as dearly as possible. Upon the field of production itself, he does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the workmen for the least possible amount of wages, and thereby to squeeze out of them the largest possible quantity of surplus values. With regard to his workmen, he is not a FELLOW-WORKER, he is only a DRIVER, an EXPLOITER. The longer they work, the better off he is; he is not tired out if the hours of labor are unduly extended; he does not perish if the method of production becomes a murderous one. Of all ruling classes the capitalist is the most reckless of the life and safety of his operatives. Extension of the hours of work, abolition of holidays, introduction of night work, damp or overheated factories, filled with poisonous gases, such are the "improvements which the capitalist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of the working class.

The introduction of machinery increases still further the danger to life and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed. Only the closest, never-flagging attention can protect the workingman attached to such a machine from being seized and broken by it. Protective measures cost money; the capitalist does not introduce them unless he is freed thereto. Economy being the much vaunted virtue of the capitalist, he is constrained by it to save room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop. What cares he that the limbs of his workingmen are thereby endangered ? Workingmen are cheap, but large airy workshops are dear.

There is still another respect in which the capitalist application of machinery lowers the condition of the working class. It is this: The tool of the former mechanic was cheap; it was subject to few changes that would render it useless. Otherwise with the machine; in the first place, it costs money, much money; in the second place, if, through improvements in the system, it becomes useless, or if it is not used to its full capacity, it will bring loss instead of profit to the capitalist. Again, the machine is worn out not only through use, but also through idleness. Furthermore, the introduction of science into production, the result of which is the machine itself, causes constant new discoveries and inventions to take the place of older ones, and renders constantly, now this, then that sort of machine, and often whole factories at once, unable to compete with the improved ones before they have been used up to their full extent; owing to these changes, every machine is in constant danger of being made useless before it is used up. This is sufficient ground for the capitalist to utilize his machine as quickly as possible from the moment he puts it in operation. In other words, the capitalist application of the system of machinery is a particular spur that drives the capitalist to extend the hours of labor as much as possible, to carry on production without interruption, to introduce the system of night and day shifts, and, accordingly, to rear the unwholesome system of night work into a permanent system.

At the time the system of machinery began to develop, some ideologists declared the Golden Age was at hand: the machine was to release the workingman and render him a free man. In the hands of the capitalist, however, the machine has become the most powerful lever towards making heavier the load of labor borne by the proletariat, and to aggravate his servitude into an unbearable condition.

But it is not only with regard to the HOURS OF WORK that the condition of the wage-worker has suffered with the introduction of machinery. It has suffered also with regard to his WAGES. The proletarian, the workman of to-day, does not eat at the table of the capitalist; he does not live in the same house. However wretched his home may be; however miserable his food, nay, even though he may famish, the well-being of the capitalist is not disturbed by the sickening sight. The words WAGES and STARVATION used to be opposites; the free workingman could formerly starve only when he had no work; whoever worked earned WAGES, he had enough to eat, STARVATION was not his lot. The unenviable distinction was reserved for the capitalist system of production to reconcile these two opposites—WAGES and STARVATION—and to raise STARVATION-WAGES into a permanent institution, into a prop of the present social system.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

WHAT THE SOCIALIST MEANS BY DECLARING IT INEVITABLE.

When the Socialist speaks of the irresistibleness and inevitableness of the Social Revolution he of course starts from the belief that men are men, and not puppets; that they are beings endowed with certain necessities and impulses, with certain physical and mental powers which they will seek to put to their best uses. Patiently to yield to what may seem unavoidable is not to allow the Social Revolution to take its course, but to bring it to a standstill.

When the Socialist declares the abolition of private property in the instruments of production to be unavoidable he does not mean that some fine morning, without their helping themselves, the exploited class will find the ravens feeding them. The Socialist considers the breakdown of the present social system to be unavoidable because he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited class to rise against this system of private ownership; that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited, and diminishes the number and the strength of the exploiting classes, both of which are still adhering to it, and that it will finally lead to such unbearable conditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alternative but either to go down in silence or to overthrow that system of private property.

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be accompanied with violence and bloodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear-sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly, that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarily abdicated. Neither is it necessary that the Social Revolution be decided at one blow; such probably never was the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs, sustained by the conflicting classes and parties; not infrequently are they interrupted by long periods of reaction.

Nevertheless, however manifold the forms may be which a revolution may assume, never yet was any revolution accomplished without vigorous action on the part of those who suffered most under the existing conditions.

When, furthermore, the Socialist declares those social reforms that stop short of the overthrow of the present system of property to be unable to abolish the contradictions which the present economic development has produced, he by no means implies that all struggles on the part of the exploited against their present sufferings are useless within the framework of the existing social order; that they should patiently accommodate themselves to all the ill-treatment and forms of exploitation which the capitalist system may decree to them, or that, so long as they are at all exploited it matters little how. What he does mean is that the exploited classes should not overrate the social reforms, and should not imagine that through them the existing conditions can be rendered satisfactory to them. The exploited classes should carefully examine all proposed social reforms that are offered to them. Nine-tenths of the proposed reforms are not only useless but positively injurious to the exploited classes. Most dangerous of all are those schemes which, aiming at the salvation of the threatened social order, shut their eyes to the economic development of the last century. The workingmen, the exploited classes generally, who take the field in favor of such schemes waste their energies in a senseless endeavor to revive the dead past.

Many are the ways in which the economic development may be affected; it may be hastened and it may be retarded; its edge may be dulled, or it may be sharpened; only one thing is impossible—to stop its course, much less to turn it back. Experience teaches that all attempts in this direction are not only profitless, but increase the very sufferings which they were intended to remove, while, on the other hand, those measures that are really calculated more or less to relieve some existing ill have themselves the tendency rather to accelerate the economic development.

When, for instance, in the early stages of capitalism, the wage-workers destroyed the machine, opposed woman labor, and so on, their efforts were and could not be otherwise than profitless; they arrayed themselves against a development that nothing could resist. Since then they have hit upon better methods whereby to shield themselves as much as possible against the injurious effects of capitalist exploitation; they have established a new trades unionism and they have started their own party—the Socialist Labor Party—each of which supplements the other. The raising of wages, the shortening of hours, the prohibition of child labor, the establishment of sanitary regulations, etc., gives a new impulse to the economic development; together they have either caused the capitalist to replace dearer labor with machinery, or they have forced up his pay roll, and thereby have rendered the competitive struggle harder for the small capitalist, shortened his economic existence and hastened the concentration of capital.

Accordingly, however justifiable, or even necessary, it may be that the workmen establish labor organizations for the purpose of improving their condition by lowering the hours of work and other equally wholesome measures, it were a profound error to imagine that such reforms could delay the social revolution, and equally mistaken is the notion that one cannot admit the usefulness of certain social reforms without admitting that it is impossible to preserve society upon its present basis. On the contrary, such reforms may be supported from the revolutionary standpoint because, as it has been shown, they stimulate the course of events, and because, so far from removing the suicidal tendencies of the capitalist system, they help them along.

The turning of the people into proletarians, the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, who rule the whole economic life of capitalist nations, none of these trying and shocking effects of the capitalist system of production can be checked by any reform whatever that is based upon the existing system of property, however far reaching such reform may be.

There is no political party, however fossilized and anxious it may be to preserve things as they are, but has its misgivings with regard to this fact. Each of them still advertises its special plan of reform as the means whereby to prevent the crash, but there is not one of them that entertains complete faith in its own panacea.

Dodging will not help them. The cornerstone of the present system of production—private property in the instruments of production—becomes every day more irreconcilable with the very nature of the means of production. The magnitude that these instruments of production have reached, the social character that their functions have assumed, mark them for common, social property, without which, instead of being a blessing they become a curse to mankind. The downfall of private property in them is now only a question of time; it is sure to come; the only question still open is as to the time and the manner in which the revolution will be accomplished.

LABOR'S SHARE

WHY, DESPITE TRUST OR ANTI-TRUST, IT MUST GO DOWN.

Wages can never rise so high as to make it impossible for the capitalist to carry on his business and live; under such circumstances it would be more profitable for the capitalist to give up his business. Consequently, the wages of the workingman can never rise high enough to equal the value of the wealth he provides. Wages must always be below that, so as to leave a surplus; it is only the prospect of a surplus that moves the capitalist to purchase labor-power. It is, therefore, evident that in the capitalist social system the wages of the workingmen can never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor.

This surplus, which the capitalist class appropriates, is larger than is usually imagined. It covers, not only the "profits" of the manufacturer, but many other items that are usually credited to the costs of production and exchange. It covers, for instance, rent, interest on loans, salaries, merchant's profits, taxes, etc., All these have to be covered with the surplus, or the excess of the value of the product over the wages of the workingman. It is evident that this surplus must be a considerable one if a concern is to "pay;" the exploitation of the workingman must be great, even where the wages are high. It is clear that the wages of the workingman cannot rise high enough to be even approximately equal to the value of his product. The capitalist wages system means, under all circumstances, the thorough exploitation of the working class. It is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolishing the system itself.

But wages rarely reach the highest point which they might, even under these circumstances; more often they are found to be nearer to the lowest possible point. This is reached when the wages do not even supply the workingman with his barest necessities; when the workingman not only starves but starves rapidly all work is at an end.

The wages swing between these two extremes; they are found to be lower, the lower the necessities of the workingman, the larger the supply of labor in the labor market, and the slighter the capacity of the workingman for resistance.

In general, wages must be high enough to keep the workingman in a condition to work, or, to speak more accurately, they must be high enough to secure to the capitalist the measure of labor-power which he needs. In other words, wages must be high enough, not only to keep the workingman in a condition to work, but also in a condition to produce children, who may be able to replace him. It follows that the industrial development has a tendency that is most pleasing to the capitalist, to wit, to lower the necessities of the workingman in order that his wages may be lower in proportion.

The progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery render skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unskilled and cheap workmen for skilled ones; and, consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. In the early stages of manufacture this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced into production does the wholesale exploitation commence of women and children of tender age—an exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless—who are made a prey of shocking maltreatment and abuse. Thus machinery develops a new and wonderful quality in the hands of the capitalist.

Originally, the wage-worker had to earn wages high enough to defray not only his own expenses, but those of his family, in order to enable him to propagate himself and to bequeath his labor-power to others. Without this process on his part, the heirs of the capitalists would find no proletarians ready made for exploitation.

When, however, the wife, and, from early infancy, the children of the workingmen are able to take care of themselves, then the wages of the workingman can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor-power.

Over and above this, the labor of women and children affords the additional advantage that they offer less resistance than men; and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonderfully the quantity of labor that is offered for sale in the market.

Accordingly, the labor of women and children does not only lower the necessities of the workingman, but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overstocks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances, it lowers the wages of the workingman.

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THE EDUCATED WORKER

Distinguishable from the Manual Worker Only by His Conceit.

A hundred years or so ago in this country education as a commodity—that is as a means of gaining a livelihood—was rare. Schools were few, and study was accompanied with considerable expense. Production was carried on on a small scale, and the time of the worker was taken up in supplying his wants, and those of his family. Only those with special gifts of nature could dedicate themselves to the arts and sciences. The biographies of the renowned men of that time are eloquent with desriptions of the hardships that had to be endured in the effort to improve their minds.

The difficulties attendant on the acquiring of knowledge at that time caused the merchandise education to command a high price. Lawyers, physicians, professors, etc., enjoyed comfortable livings and often achieved fame and honor. In the countries of Europe, the artist, the poet and the philosopher were the pets of royalty. In this country they themselves constituted an aristocracy; an aristocracy of intellect, and they felt themselves superior to the aristocracy of birth or of money.

As capitalism developed, and small production gave way to large production, with its need of men of knowledge and ability to conduct its business a demand for men of education was created. The uncertainty of a livelihood in the industrial field, or as small storekeepers, influenced many of the middle class to educate their children. They fancied that for their progeny at least, the future meant power, happiness and worthiness. But they did not realize that whatever capitalism touches it reduces to one common level—that under this system genius, like salt hides or hay, is but a merchandise.

The number of institutions of learning increased rapidly and, in a still larger degree, the number of pupils. The result of all this is that the number of educated men has increased enormously. Not only men but women as well. Household duties, such as weaving, knitting, baking and many other occupations became special industries and released women from the home to compete with men in the industrial field. To-day, in government offices, as telegraphers, office clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and even in the arts and sciences women are superseding or have superseded men.

Needless to say great, disappointment has followed this extension of education. So long as education is a merchandise, its increase results the same as the increase of all other merchandise: The price falls and the condition of those who possess education goes down to the level of the rest of the propertiless class.

Capitalism has to-day more educated workers at its command than it can use for its purposes, just as it has an overstocked manual labor market to draw from. The educated workers have their reserve army of unemployed the same as the manual workers, and among them lack of work is a permanent feature. An advertisement in any city paper for a man who has brain power to sell, sometimes results in such a crowd of applicants that the police have to be called to drive them away. The papers point to this as an evidence of their worth as advertising mediums, but it is really an evidence that there is a vast army of unemployed educated workers. While those out of work find the crowd there before them, those at work must perform excessive toil for long hours because of the unemployed who stand at the door and knock.

While the former "aristocracy of intellect" has become the "educated" or "intellectual" proletariat, or propertiless brain workers, they still live on the old traditions. Most of them to-day imagine themselves better than the manual workers. They call their jobs "positions," their wages "salary," and they go to "business" instead of to work. It is, however, only by their CONCEIT that they are distinguishable from the manual workers. It is about time that the educated workers got this nonsense out of their heads and awaken to their true condition.

Under capitalism the "intellectual," far from being the "aristocrat" he imagines he is, has sadly degenerated. Even those who have the best jobs are nothing but schemers and plotters. How to increase the profits of their capitalist masters by more skillfully robbing the workers or intensifying their toil, that is their sole object and thought in life. Great corporations hire men who are college graduates, and who have taken a special course in methods to lessen expenses. Chemists of to-day instead of seeking for new discoveries are seeking for new methods of adulteration, and so it is in all the professions. College professors, journalists and the men of science, barter their convictions to keep their jobs. Their principal method of getting along is the prostitution of their own individuality. We say nothing here of the shyster lawyers, quack doctors and others who live by their wits. These, then, are the successors of our idealists, inventors, thinkers and dreamers!

The decline of the bulk of the educated people into the ranks of the proletariat cannot be checked. To-day all over the country the educated proletariat rubs elbows with the manual worker. College men are working as trolleymen, book agents, counter jumpers, clerks, etc. Once they recognize that their interest is the same as the rest of the propertiless class they will cease trying to lift themselves by their boot-straps, and instead will join with the manual workers to end the system that degrades all alike.

IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT, QUIT!

When workmen strike for higher wages the capitalist press comes out with the remark that if the strikers don't like their wages, they can leave their jobs and go elsewhere. This notion is often voiced by unthinking workmen. But no doubt many such have been kicking at the present high prices for necessities. Now, let us apply the same argument to themselves. If they don't like the extortion prices charged by one dealer, let them go to another. But whether they go to the store on the next block, or to one a mile away, or even to another town, they find that the extortion price prevails in all alike. Let us say that it is butcher meat one is after; in each instance the retailer is a different man, but behind them all stands the meat trust. Changing retailers is only a change of appearances. You cannot escape subjection to the prices dictated by the trust.

So it is in the case of the worker. He may change nominal employers, but the actual employer is the same. All the time 'tis the capitalist class from the exploitation of which the workman can never escape while capitalism lasts. Workmen should not voice the comments of the capitalist press. Such comments are made for the sole purpose of befogging the minds of the workers.

MINORITY PARTIES.

Minority parties, if sound in their principles, are sure to win. The Democratic, the Whig and the Republican parties, were all at one time minority parties. But they were truly and well founded at the time.

The success of a party depends upon two things:

First, its principles must be sound.

Second, the time must be ripe for success.

The Socialist Labor Party knows by experience that its principles are sound. But the experience of the workers has not yet been sufficient to bring them over. But every day brings us nearer to that stage when the times will be ripe. We can hasten the day by enlightening the workers. Keep to the task!

THE PUBLIC.

Capitalists say that strikes must be put down because they "incommode the public." But who is the public? The eight per cent. minority of idlers who sponge up the wealth created by the workers, or the large majority that produces the wealth? If the capitalist minority were the public, the argument would at least have the merit of consistency. But a minority, much as it may think of itself, never yet was or can be "the public." The toilers are the people, hence they are the public. Nothing that they can do to improve their condition can "incommode the public." What they may do to better their condition may not always be the right thing. But the public cannot "incommode" the public.

THE CHANCE TO WORK.

One hears much talk about the employer giving labor a chance to work, and this fact is credited to the goodness of the boss. The fact is he should be debited therewith. No one "gives" another a chance to work who has not first taken away the chance. To claim credit for giving labor a chance to work is, on the part of the capitalist, the same as if a footpad claimed credit for giving the wayfarer a chance to proceed on his journey.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

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DISAPPEARING REFORMS.

The vendors of nostrums to cure social ills disappear one after the other much the same as the patent medicine cure-alls. One day a great flourish of trumpets announces their arrival; the next in silence they disappear.

The Greenback plaster is but a phantom of the memory, the homoeopathic Single Tax has disappeared from view, the Free Silver Bloom of Youth has faded, Direct Legislation could not direct itself, the Labor Exchange was swapped off for Voluntary Co-operation, and the end is not yet.

Meanwhile the Socialist Labor Party, like a skilfull surgeon, goes to the root of the disease. The age demands, not the nostrums of the economic quack salvers, but the removal of the cause.

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Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; $2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

THE COPPER RIVER BOOM

A STORY OF THE ALASKA METHOD OF CREATING GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Panting and exhausted, a starved miner turned up one day in the fall of 1897 at the Indian village near the delta of the Copper River in Alaska.

The squawmen of the village and all other so-called "Alaska stiffs" of the neighborhood soon learned from the newcomer, in spite of his apparent unwillingness to divulge secrets, that he had come down from the Yukon, through the Tanana and Copper River valleys. After close questioning the poor, helpless, hungry miner had to admit that the $5,000 worth of gold dust he had in his poke was the result of a couple of days' work on the banks of one of the many tributaries of the Copper River, that he had been compelled to leave the new Golconda for want of provisions, and that he was going to take out millions the next year.

The squawmen were stupified. They were perhaps within a couple of hundred miles of untold riches, and they had the first choice, being not far from the scene of action. But the genuine, unadulterated "Alaska stiff" and squawman does not believe in rushing things. He has had all the experience he cares for of the Alaskan wilderness when he was still a tenderfoot, and he prefers the dolce far niente of the log cabin, where the squaw flits about in attendance upon her lord, leaving gold and all to inexperienced, but ambitious young men from the States.

Nevertheless, the energy of the quondam prospector is still latent in him, and not being allowed to expend itself upon pick, shovel and rocker, it is switched into the muscles of his tongue and into those brain cells which are the home of imagination, making of him one of the most accomplished liars that any section of Uncle Sam's dominions has been able to produce. He is the father of the thousands of wild rumors which have set men stampeding to Alaska from the farthest corners of the world.

Armed with the incontestable evidence, furnished by the lucky miner with the five-thousand-dollar poke, they began to spread the news round the Sound, button-holed crew and passengers of the steamers which arrived once or twice a month, and the story grew to wonderful proportions. After a few months the tale went round the country's press that several miners had come down the Copper River with hundreds of thousands in gold dust. The "Alaska stiffs" forgot the original version of the story; so did the lucky "miner," who quietly had returned to his business of fox ranching on one of the islands of Prince William Sound, after having restored the $5,000 to the rightful owners, i. e., one of the transportation companies in these parts, which had purchased the dust in Dawson and hired the fox rancher to take it down the Copper River.

After the Copper River boom had once gained a foothold in the press of the country, the papers were generously supplied with glowing reports to meet the demands of a sensation-loving public. Every steamer coming down during the winter added a new, alluring daub to the golden picture of the Copper River Valley. The boom was doing nicely. To put the finishing touches to it a few men were engaged to make the round of the saloons in the cities of the middle West. These men kept mentioning Copper Rver and gold together, while displaying yellow lumps of metal of phenomenal size, until every snipeshooter in those towns felt miserable for not having a "stake."

When the spring of 1898 came, the transportation company was unable to meet the demand for transportation to "the goldfields" of the Copper River, so, in order to protect itself from the rush it had to raise the fare. Even at this rate they were, to their immense grief, compelled to carry men for whom they could not provide even cattle accommodations.

In the rush there were men of all descriptions. Old men, who had allowed the boom of California in 1849 to slip by them and were now to make up for that blunder. There were bankrupt grocers and "ausgespielt" saloonkeepers who had found they were not getting rich quickly enough down below. There were young boys from Missouri "who wanted to know"; there were workingmen who had quit their jobs and "invested" the savings of a lifetime in an outfit, determined to "succeed or bust." And, finally, there were even a few real goldminers, men who had in vain searched the mountains and the valleys of the western States for the precious metal.

At the sight of the desolate place where the captain intended to land them, this motley crowd mutinied and took charge of the vessel, finally compelling the captain to land them at the end-moraine of the Valdez Glacier, over which the shortest road to the interior went.

The crowd that landed here was a most interesting one. Few of them knew anything about gold mining. Many did not even bring pick and shovel, having forgotten these simple but necessary tools in the excitement; but almost every one of them had new, fancy rockers and complicated appliances for carrying home the gold. One man brought a strong-box, weighing a few hundred pounds, ornamented with fancy brasswork and ingeniously partitioned off in departments for nuggets an dumps of different sizes. One old man, who used a hayrope instead of buttons, to hold his ragged overcoat together and whose whole outfit consisted of a box of crackers and a big sheathed knife, upon being told of the almost impentrable jungles of the interior, displayed his knife and wondered "Why can't we cut our way through the wilderness like the children of Israel did in olden times?" Thus their hearts were fired with a faith equal to that of the crusaders who went out to wrench the Holy City from the hands of the Saracens.

Many had trunks they expected to take with them. In these trunks they had all kinds of extraordinary and outlandish clothing, gleefully supplied by the outfitting merchants in Seattle and San Francisco. They had gloves and shoes and socks and coats with a few patents on each. They all had an arsenal of firearms and loads of ammunition, all more or less patented "for the special use of Alaskan miners." They also carried terrific knives and daggers, with fancy handles and tricky contrivances, which would have sent a shudder down the back of simple-minded Stick Indians had they ever had a chance to see them.

One genius brought a steam sled with a heavy boiler and a sort of kicking apparatus for propeller. He put up his invention in the Indian village and got up steam, with the laudable ambition of reaching "the goldfields" before anybody else got there. The Indians were in terror stricken awe watching the proceedings from the bushes a quarter of a mile off. Everything was loaded on, trunks and all, the whistle blew an exultant squeal, the "kicker" hit the ground, hit it hard and the machine moved—nine inches. The Indians made sideways jumps in the bushes, ran for their lives to the wilderness and did not return for several days. But the invention strenuously refused to make another kick. It had to be given up, and there it stands to-day in the Indian village of Eyack for anybody to see, if he doubts this story of modern argonauts. The Indians still keep at a respectful distance from it, for fear it will move another nine inches. Most of the wealth seekers were, nevertheless, not prepared to make a short-cut to Eldorado in this manner. Having landed among the turbulent glacier streams, they took in the awe inspiring sight of snow covered, forbidding mountains 4,600 feet high, which enclosed them on all sides. Even the boys from Missouri could plainly see that they were "up against it." The only opening was where the Glacier wound its way, a mighty stream of cracking, crunching ice, full of deathtraps for the inexperienced and unwary. Down its gentle slope came whirling and whistling a cold, piercing wind, which cut to bone and marrow. Many of the impromptu "miners" began to sigh for "home, sweet home."

Finally, one of the men started off; others, seeing this, picked up their packs and also went. The front man looked round, quickened his step and then commenced to run. He was evidently going to pick up all the gold before anybody else had a chance. That would not do, so they all started to run one another a race over the flat and smooth end-moraine. In half an hour they were at the foot of glacier, all except the men who belonged to the trunks. These articles of furniture, so well known to all victims of American boarding houses, would not run, no more so than the kicking sled in Eyak, and their servants had to stay or give up all their patented outfits. At the glacier many turned back, while others more courageous, more blindly faithful, started off over regions unknown, where human foot never trod before.

The campers on the beach were the founders of the town of Valdez. Some returned to their homes with the next steamer, but the majority did not have money wherewith to pay their passage. But the Copper River boom was started and it refused to die. Every steamer came up laden with "prospectors" of the same type. The money kept rolling into the coffers of the transportation company.

Some gold was found, as may be found all over Alaska, but by no means sufficient to cover the amount expended in getting it, taken as a whole. It was not sufficient to sustain the boom. But, fortunately for the transportation company, large chunks of native, pure copper were discovered, also copper and tin ore. That served as a foundation for a revival of the boom.

In 1901 and 1902 reports were circulated in the press that whole mountains of pure copper had been found, and that miners had staked claims containing wealth beyond dreams, "hundreds of millions" which could be taken out if a railroad were built. Rumors were set afloat about railroad surveying parties being sent to the interior; yes, they even have engaged a dozen men to burn the brush on a prospective railroad terminal site near Valdez, while the stock of the new-formed railway company is being put on the market. Advertisements are inserted by parties unknown (?) in the Pacific Coast papers that "1,000 men are wanted for railroad work in Valdez, Alaska," and every steamer is packed with men who come up only to find out that they have been flim-flammed. There is no work for them. Now these men are standing around the corners in Valdez, hands in their pockets, fingering their last dollar with a gloomy look.

In the meantime the town is "booming." Prices of groceries fluctuate 100 per cent. in a week; the saloonkeepers have put in new and energetic men at the faro, roulette and crap tables; gamblers, women of the town and their gentlemen escorts have come in by the score from other "busted" boom towns in Alaska, such as Skagway and Juneau and the towns on Cook's Inlet. This latter element is distinctly it. The most successful and cheeky among them are elected members of the town council and other offices. At their shrine every lawyer, doctor, engineer and merchant in town must offer sacrifice, or their "business" is ruined. The sporting element sets the pace, and those who lag behind are voted enemies to the success of the town. A plain, horny-handed workingman, who never served a term in jail, who never rolled a drunk, who never was a fugitive from justice, is condescendingly tolerated as long as he has money to spend. When he has no more he is loathed as a nuisance, or if he keeps his own counsel and purposes to husband his money, he is looked upon with suspicion as a man who has not got the right spirit, as a traitor to the existing order of things and to his town.

Of the regular type of exploitation of labor, there is very little. There are perhaps a dozen clerks, and a few men are employed in a one-horse sawmill. Excepting these the only ones who are "exploited" are the above mentioned faro and roulette tenders and the "escorts." But the surplus value squeezed from them is rather an uncertain quantity. The town is living on the transient trade, which, translated into plain language, means rustling for suckers.

Everybody is talking of the "boom" without being able to exactly locate it.

The "business" men are making a harvest from the sudden influx of people, and are frantically assuring everybody that the town is booming, in the meantime conspiring to raise the prices, until the law of supply and demand, as always under small bourgeois competition, again brings them down to the normal level.

The boom of Valdez and the Copper River district is essentially a phantom conjured up by the grasping Salmon Trust and a couple of other companies which dominate Alaska. It is sustained by a picayune bourgeoisie of lawyers, with questionable diplomas, engineers who are shocked on seeing the image inverted in a surveying instrument (a fact!) merchants, saloonkeepers, gamblers and divekeepers, who all come in for their little share, victimizing a credulous, unanalytic public, mostly workingmen, who, finding conditions down below hopeless, come up to this Godforsaken country to get rich quickly. For here are the facts:

1. An insignificant amount of gold has been taken out of the Copper River district. An intelligent miner, who has just come down the river says that certainly not more than 10 per cent. of the expense incurred in getting the gold has been returned in the shape of dust and nuggets. He also says that out of thirty-seven prospectors he has met during the summer only three had about $1,000 each, not in net "profit," but as the result of several years' sojourn in Alaska. Most of the prospectors coming down this year show all the signs of disappointment. Last year, out of about twenty men coming down who "bunk-housed" with the writer for two weeks, only one had money enough to pay his fare to Seattle, and they had, some of them. been compelled to eat their dogs when going down the river to keep from starving to death.

2. Experts have this summer investigated hundreds of copper claims for the Copper Syndicate and other mining corporations, who had become alarmed by the rumors. These experts have declared that while copper can be found in numerous places none of the claims, in their present, undeveloped condition, warrants an investment of capital.

3. The railroad enterprise shows many indications of being a fishy concern, speculating on the "boom," as indicated above.

What, then, remains of the "boom?" Like most Alaskan booms it will probably peter out or wind up in disaster. The bubble will burst, and the victims will wake up sadder but wiser men, while a few conspirators will laugh up their sleeve and bury their arms up to the elbow in the hard-earned money of credulous workingmen.

There is hardly any doubt that Alaska will in the future be populated, and that mining will be carried on to a large extent, but poor, timid capital does not find the country promising enough as yet. In its overflowing unselfishness it allows the impecunious prospector to gobble it all up and find out what there is in it, well knowing that he can do nothing without the help of capital, even if he "strikes it rich." When the prospector has exhausted all resources in doing assessment work on his claim and he can do no more he must sell it for a song, or capitalists implicate him in litigation and become the owners of his claims in the old approved fashion practiced at Nome.

Among the thousands of workingmen who have come to these parts of late years, very few miners, say, one out of 250, have returned "well to do." Vain delusions of the poor slaves! Penniless, with gray hairs, broken in health and spirit, they return to the States. It is needless to say that the papers of the Pacific Coast say nothing about them, for are not these cities to a large extent depending on the Alaskan trade, and are not the papers owned and controlled by the same class who grows rich on that trade?

One of the latest schemes set afloat is to boom this part of Alaska as an agricultural country.

The governmental experiment stations have succeeded in raising some cereals of excellent quality, in favorable places and at terrific expense. That cannot be denied, unless we can produce proof that the government reports have received their rosy hue from the goodwill of the masters of Alaska.

With these reports as a basis, the press of the country has been flooded with articles on the immense agricultural possibilities of Alaska. It has even been officially stated that in a few years Alaska will supply the whole country, aye, the world, with seed for cereals. Sweden, Norway and Finland, being on Alaskan latitudes, have been cited as proof that agriculture can be carried on on these latitudes. They neglect to mention the fact that Norway, just below the seventieth latitude, has the same climate as Alaska on its sixtieth.

Luxuriant kitchen vegetables are being raised every summer along the southern Alaskan coast, and grass grows to the height of a man in places, but not even the most alluring reports have so far been able to induce a single man who has seen the country to attempt raising cereal in earnest. In the harvest months, which in these latitudes would be in August and September, positively no more than one-third of the days are free from rain; this according to statistics in boom literature issued by Valdez merchants. This year August had only six rain-free days and September had the same number, with occasional frosts and hailstorms beside. Anybody who knows the A B C of farming can from these facts see that neither could grain ripen here nor could it be harvested.

Seeing that it is impossible to victimize Americans with the agricultural scheme, they have now made arrangements to import Finlanders and make a farming colony of them on Cook's Inlet. No doubt their agents are now touring "the land of thousand lakes" painting ravaging pictures of the paradisical beauty of frowning, forbidding Alaska to credulous country boys, who are only too willing to get out of the reach of the czar's long arm.

After arriving on the ground these "colonists" will find a watersoaked tundra, barely able to give nourishment to a few straggling individuals of genus Carex and Poa. Unacquainted with the language and the conditions of the country, penniless and unable to leave, they will gladly accept the goodhearted, generous, humanitarian offer of the Cook's Inlet coal barons to work in their unprofitable coal mines at, say, one-half of the prevailing wage of the country, which is $3 a day. That will barely allow them to live, so they are sure to stay for years in the same place, until they are "on to the ropes." That is what we call business here in Alaska.

Such are the methods of "building up" and "developing" a new country. The foolish slaves, expecting something for nothing, sacrifice their all, life, health, family and the contact with civilization, without which man yearns until his heart is numb, leave their youth and strength as the roadbed of the wild Alaskan trail uncover the country's resources, remove the obstacles and make its wildest parts accessible only to find that when they are through they have created for themselves exactly the same conditions which they fled from down below, having in the meantime thrown away their young lives, with all the enjoyments and possibilities of happiness which the sordid, black genius of capitalism cannot, in spite of all its efforts, entirely wipe out.

John Sandgren.

Camp Rocky Point, Prince William Sound, Alaska, September, 1902.

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MARION, IND.

"MOTHER JONES"

Ridicules "Miners' Victory" and Substantiates Position of the Socialist Labor Party. What She Said.

Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Mass, Oct. 27.—For some time past "Mother Jones, the Miners' Friend," has been advertised as a drawing card to catch votes by the freakish crowd which is this year called "Socialist party." As might be expected, the Holyoke city hall was crowded with a mixed assembly of all classes of people.

"Mother Jones" is not the she-devil she is often pictured by the capitalist press, but a fair looking, stately woman, with snowy white hair. She has a strong and pleasant voice and the courage to talk out plainly what she feels and what she means. She is an intelligent woman, who has all the requirements of a Socialist, except that she lacks the correct economic training such as is only instilled by the Socialist Labor Party. If "Mother Jones" were a reader of the Daily People she would not only be "the miners' friend." she would be the "proletarians' champion."

WHAT SHE SAID.

"To be free and to enjoy what is their own is the mission of the workingmen of the world and means civilization forward and upward. To solve the problem of production is the work of the century. To enjoy life and lift from mankind the pressure of centuries of toil is the work of our statesmen. Labor says to-day, Why shall we toil so many hours when we are the creators of all wealth?

"We have built the world; we have made the nations, yet we find ourselves robbed and we wonder why it is. The conclusion is: The wealth of the world belongs to the wealth-producers and not to the drones. I say to you to-night the strike is not ended and will never be ended until the workers shall be free."

At this point "Mother Jones" ridiculed in fine style the arbitration efforts of Roosevelt, Mark Hanna and other capitalist henchmen.

The capitalist clergy also got their just deserts in splendid style.

She passed in review the outrages of Chicago, Pittsburg, Homestead and the Bull Pen of Idaho, and said they were all "whitewashed." "Why is the administration at Washington so anxious about this strike now? Because there is an election on. After election they will care not much what becomes of their arbitration."

She bitterly scored J. P. Morgan's hobnobbing with the president.

Speaking of public opinion she said: "Public opinion did not care anything about the miners until the public pocket was touched. For thirty years this robbery and oppression has been going on and not a single clergyman has ever bothered his divine head about the miseries of the miners, but have fought us at every turn.

"They have attempted to drive me out of town and prejudice people against me. They have put me in jail because I taught the miners the true religion that they need and that is economic freedom. Under the robbing system of the capitalist the children of 137,000 men hardly ever go to school; they go to the mines to pick slate and drive mules and make money for their masters. Their masters don't know them and don't want to know them.

"I have taught the miners' children to keep statistics of their work and the result is astonishing. The miners work every day when there is work. One miner and his helper on an average bring down seventy-five tons of coal. (THEY OUT MORE BUT ARE CHEATED OUT OF IT.)

"This coal is sold at the tipper for $125. The miner and his helper receive $25, and that pays for everything, leaving $100 clear profit from the work of two men.

"Oh, no! They don't make money, these coal barons; of course not; they let the miners make it for them.

"If perchance a miner violates any law he is severely punished for it, but these coal barons violate every day every law ever made, and are never punished. They have cheating scales, if they have any at all."

"Mother Jones" here described the life of the miners and used it as a terrible indictment against the whole robber system of capitalism. She mentioned a case where Bishop Potter and Morgan hobnobbed in regal style, drinking wine at $35 a bottle (so the waiter said), while boys of ten years work ten hours every day in the syndicate mine and then walk with pick and shovel upon their shoulders to their "homes" to fall asleep on a crust of bread.

"We have no sidewalk, but walk on the railroad track, because that is the only place where we can walk at all, there being the mountain on one side, the river at the bottom and the railroad between the two.

"Think of these hypocrites teaching the gospel, robbing the children, drinking thirty-five-dollar wine—the lifeblood of these children—and that is what they call civilization.

"This is only a picture of the crime committed, and the crime will not be done until the worker gets what belongs to him. This miners' strike is a long way from settlement. Some have gone to work, others have not. We have 360 local unions."

At this point "Mother Jones" reviewed the whole capitalist system of robbery and said: "Because I am opposed to this terrible system I am a 'trade unionist and a Socialist' and say with Karl Marx, 'Workingmen of all countries, unite and emancipate yourselves from the yoke of the capitalist class.' "

"Mother Jones" said: "The capitalist class sees what is coming. The press sees it. The administration sees it. Morgan found himself in a dilemma. Root came to the rescue and said we must make another move, and hence this sham arbitration business."

Mark Hanna and his Civic Federation came in for a terrible scathing criticism. "They showed us what they could, would and did do in the line of arbitration." Here "Mother Jones" showed up the hypocrisy of Mark Hanna, Rockefeller, et al, in masterful, witty language. She next called attention to the danger of injunctions as a means of warfare of the capitalists and mentioned her own experience, where she and seven others were arrested for free speech and while she, who had done all the talking, got off free the seven miners, who never opened their mouths, got three months each in jail. While behind prison bars she talked to many prisoners and found that most of them were not naturally bad, but were prisoners because they violated some petty, so-called laws of capitalism.

"I don't believe in charity. I believe in justice. If we have justice we need no charity.

"I have known miners who lived on $4 for eight weeks, and then the sheriff put them out of the house. This is the charity we get from capitalism.

"Injunctions are more dangerous than the soldiers or the militia.

"I have worked in the cotton mills of the South and found things no better. There also they work little children fourteen hours a day for fourteen cents. This murderous sacrifice of little children upon the altar of greed must be stopped.

"It cannot be that our forefathers fought to give us such a state of affairs as the slaughter at Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Chicago, Buffalo, etc. Capitalism must be stopped, or the slaughter will go on and become more fierce still. Capitalist bullets do not discriminate; they kill men and women and children alike, and it does not matter to the workers whether they are shot by Democratic or Republican soldiers; both deaths are equally infamous.

"There is no difference between the old parties, and no decent workman will accept a nomination from either of the old parties.

"The children of the toilers are more precious than all the millionaires combined. How long are the children of the workers to suffer? Since the miners have become organized there has been 60 per cent. less crime committed. There has been still less during the strike, notwithstanding the lies of the capitalist press. We must strive for a proper economic system, and when Election Day comes around, place your mark behind the Socialist— (Here "Mother Jones" hesitated, as indeed did the several speakers before; they don't seem familiar with the new name, and are afraid to say Labor Party) party.

"Conditions will develop men, and it is the duty of Labor to send its best and noblest men to the legislatures to make the laws. Vote for Socialism."

A RED LETTER DAY

For Revolutionary Socialism in the City of Hartford.

Special to The Daily People.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27.—Saturday, October 26, was a red letter day for the cause of revolutionary Socialism in the capital city of Connecticut. Three of our best agitators, E. Oatley of New Haven, Ch. Mercer of Bridgeport, and Ch. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., were in the city.

The comrades of Section Hartford, realizing that they had the opportunity of showing what a lively corpse the "dead S. L. P." is, availed themselves of it, and used the three fighters for all they were worth.

The day previous your correspondent went to Police Headquarters and asked for protection at three public meetings on Trumbull, Village and Broad streets, to be held on Sunday, October 26. The usual dialogue took place.

"You ought to have a permit to hold those meetings." "I don't think so; we never asked for any, as is well known to you, nor do we intend to ever ask for any." "But that is a Sunday ! ! !" "I know it; but Sunday doesn't interfere with the constitutional right of free speech." So it happened that we held three public meetings on a Sunday in the capital of blue-law Connecticut.

At 3 p m. we proceeded to Trumbull street, the very centre of the city. Comrade Corregan opened up with a short introductory speech and attracted with his voice, clear as a bell usually, a little crowd, good enough for starting, when we consider the cold and chilly wind that swept through the street Then he introduced Comrade Oatley, who held forth for twenty minutes, the crowd constantly increasing in numbers and attentively listening to the timely remarks of the speaker, who introduced Comrade Mercer, who was received with hearty applause as he mounted the carriage which served as a platform. When Mercer got fairly under way the audience numbered 300, and he held their close attention through the entire speech, expounding in a masterly way the principles of the S. L. P. founded on the class struggle now waging in society and dividing it into two antagonistic classes, the owners of the means of production and distribution and the wage slaves owning nothing but their labor power, etc.

The workingmen present paid that same attention that has marked all of our public meetings through this campaign, and that foretells some surprises on election day. Weekly Peoples and S. L. P. platforms were eagerly sought and taken, but no pamphlets were sold on account of the Sunday law which forbids selling on the streets on Sundays.

While Comrade Mercer held the fort on Trumbull street, Comrade Oatley and Corregan proceeded to Village street, the centre of the second ward and the stronghold of our local Jewish Kangaroos. Guided by our Comrade Louis Nierhouse, 1000 leaflets, "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party," in Jewish had been secured, and several hundred English ones, to be used to enlighten this district. We were quite surprised how quickly a crowd collected after Comrade Oatley had mounted a chair and opened the meeting. We learned afterwards that the Kangs had intended to hold a well advertised meeting on the corner of Market street, quite near by, with Mr. Feigenbaum, of New York, the ill-reputed standard bearer of all taxpayers in America and the capitalist world-at-large, as speaker.

Oatley reviewed the position of the S. L. P. toward all other political parties and, of necessity, landed on the S. P., and, after firing a few telling shots in the hopping camp, he gave the floor to Comrade Corregan. Well—he didn't do a thing to them. Such a lashing they have never received in this neighborhood; we could tell from the howling how it smarted. Twice it seemed the Kangs would howl the speakers down, being present in full force, but there was a sprinkling of Jews and Irish that stood with the speaker. Questions were asked galore and promptly answered, hitting them even harder. In short, as a last trump card, they said we were "anti-Semites," —Jew-haters. That reminded me of the Parti Ouvrier Hebrew. "What fools these mortals be!" They won't forget that lesson too soon, and it was well deserved, too.

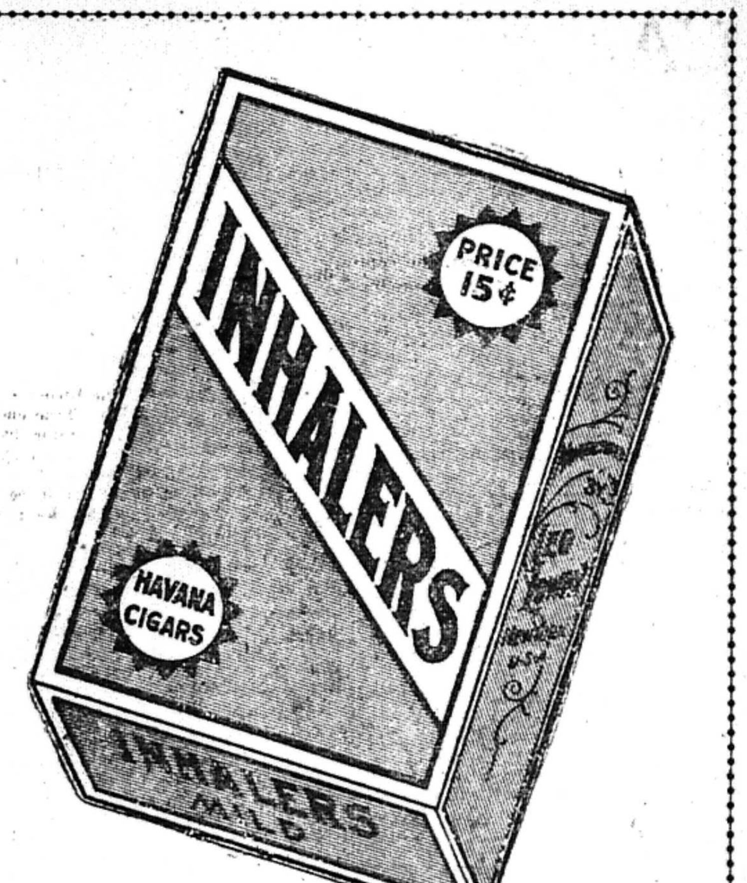
When we left, the great taxpayer, who, by the way, did not venture to open his mouth when questions were asked, mounted a carriage and held forth to the truthful (?) Kangs in Jewish. The local reporter of a paper said "He must have used powerful arguments judging from the gesticulations." Corregan, of course, had put unusual energy into their arms, and that means something!

Quite a lot of Jewish and English leaflets went into the hands of the audience and will tell in time.

To-night we went to the corner of Broad and Park streets, the heart of the workingmen's district, and promptly at 8 p. m. Comrade Bush opened the meeting with a short speech, then introducing Comrade Oatley who, in turn, introduced Comrade Corregan. An audience of 200 wage slaves listened attentively to the telling arguments of both speakers for over an hour, took eagerly the leaflets offered and brought eight Strike pamphlets. This was the most successful day the S. L. P. has ever seen in Hartford.

Taurus.

We have received from Alfred Smith $1 and ten names for Monthly People, but the city or town is not given. Will the sender kindly advise us at once.



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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

A "SHKANDAL."

The New York "Vorwaerts"—Yiddish organ of the Social Democratic party, and edited by persons, who, to a man, belong to that vast crew of "good men," who either were expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, or left it "in disgust"—published in its issue of Sunday, October 26, two articles recommending capitalist politicians for election, one of these politicians running in Newark, the other set running in East Orange, N. J.

There is in this circumstance nothing new; nothing to entitle it to editorial comment. It is of a piece with the conduct of that organization, that in scores of places throughout the land, stands officially branded with political corruption. What entitles the occurrence to special notice is the "explanation" or "excuse" given by the paper, when the militants of the Socialist Labor Party discovered this new act of treason to Socialism, and exposed it. The explanation is as follows:

"The articles in question did not appear in the body of the paper, they appeared in a supplement. We admit it is a shkandal (scandal). But Comrade Rubin, who is responsible for the articles, is a good Socialist and has the right to his opinion."

In other words: "Broadness" in a Socialist organization means the toleration of opinions that fly in the face of Socialism. "Tolerance" stands for condoning acts of corruption. "Broadness and tolerance" stand for allowing an officer to deal in boodle, allow him to keep his post, and merely calling his act a "shkandal."

Who does not see through this veil? A master may have a servant that, unknown to the master, does a dirty trick in the master's name. But, in that case, soon as the trick is discovered, the master kicks the miscreant servant out. The master, who rests satisfied with condemning the dirty tricks as a "shkandal," and even goes further and upholds his servant on the score of his having "a right to his opinion," and allows the fellow to continue in his service—such a master proves that he stands under obligations to that servant; that the servant acted under the master's direction; that the boodle raked off by the servant is shared by the master himself. And that is just what happened here.

To punish "Comrade Rubin" would be to warn all other Rubins that in the transaction of political business with capitalist politicians they have to do with an ungrateful master, who, after pocketing the swag, will turn his agent into a scape-goat. What Social Democratic editor or political leader would give such warning? Such a warning would be disastrous to their "broadness" and "tolerance." Not only would no Rubins be forthcoming after that, but even worse might happen. The Rubins worm might turn and give State evidence, as did the Eichman worm when his fellow criminals of the West Hoboken Social Democratic local sought to make a scape-goat out of him. Such a procedure would smash all "broadness," would annihilate all "tolerance," with the result that "De Leonism" with all its "narrowness and intolerance" would reign supreme. What "broad" or "tolerant" Social Democrat could contemplate such a consummation with composure?

Where would he come in?

Echoes answer—"In der Erd" (in the soup), where already the whole "shkandal" pack feels itself stewing in its own corruption, the broth being kept hot by the dreaded, "narrow and intolerant" fighting S. L. P.

IMPREGNABLE S. L. P.

The matter of the endorsement of Democratic candidates by the Social Democratic Jewish organ "Vorwaerts," already commented upon in these columns, is a two-sided medal, both of equal significance. We have taken up one side, the side that betrays the corrupt purposes that lurk behind the immemorial charge of "intolerance" and "narrowness" hurled against the Socialist Labor Party. That side renders an indirect homage to the S. L. P. by exposing the putridity that lies under "broadness" and "tolerance." We shall now take up the other side, the side that renders direct homage to the S. L. P. in that it demonstrates the intelligence, clearheadedness and manliness of the units that constitute the Party.

A man can see no more than he brings eyes to see with. The perfections and imperfections in architecture escape the eyes of the untutored: only he whose eyes have been trained in the art can perceive them. The significance of a bit of rock is perceived only by him whose eyes are portals to a mind well trained in mineralogy. And so forth, and so on. Exactly so with sound economics, tactics and integrity in a Socialist movement. He whose mind is a blank on economics will never detect the flaw of false economics; he whose training is not perfect will ever have to take his cue from others on what are proper tactics; he whose intellect is not well tutored will pass by acts of corruption, unnoticing. The Social Democratic "Vorwaerts'" endorsement of capitalist candidates held out to view a crack, not in sound Socialist tactics only, but also in Socialist integrity. Was it necessary to call the attention of the Party members to it? Was it necessary, from some central spot, to issue the signal? Not at all! It so happens that none at headquarters can read Yiddish. It happened in this, as in all similar instances, that, not the headquarters "touched the button," but that the information came to headquarters from the militants. They had eyes to see; and saw; and kindled with indignation; and took up the matter; and cudgeled the heads of the miscreant Social Democrats with it; and themselves sounded the note of warning to their fellow wage slaves.

The S. L. P. man carries his sovereignty in his hat. He needs no "jogging" to see, and act accordingly. Wherever he be, there stands an integral part of the magnificent Army of the Revolution,—and in that lies the safety and the future destiny in success of the Party, rendering it impregnable to all assaults.

THE MANUFACTURERS' CALL TO ARMS.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America has, through a circular letter mailed to every manufacturer in this country, declared for war on "organized labor" and its aims and objects, especially its anti-conspiracy and eight-hour bills which are now pending in Congress.

Just why the National Association of Manufacturers should want to make such a vigorous onslaught on "organized labor" on account of these bills is not clear; for the fact of the matter is that the anti-conspiracy and eight-hour bills have served as shuttlecocks in Congress for many years. The eight-hour bill in particular has been batted to and from the House of Representatives and the Senate for eight years, first one branch defeating it, then the other; and the prospects are that it will undergo the same fate for eight more years, when something else will arise and permit it to be decently buried as a "has-been" that will never be any more.

Can it possibly be that the Manufacturers' circular letter is the public reflection of a big legislative fight between capitalist interests, one side of which is using "organized labor" as Hanna used the miners, and the other fighting against it?

However that may be, the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers is so much alarmed and so determined to fight for its interests in a matter where so little danger is apparent, is not without its lessons to those interested in political and economic affairs.

It was not very long ago that the working class was informed by the leaders of organized labor and capital that capital and labor had decided to end the conflicts of interests that are continually arising between them by playing the lion and the lamb act by lying down together on a bed of roses called "arbitration," "mutual conference," "harmonious relations," and several other euphemistic names. Yet, here, all at once, comes a national association which issues a call to arms to the manufacturers of the country and tells them to prepare to meet organization with organization, and, as a matter of self-preservation, resist the encroachments of "organized labor" with a solid front. This call to arms says, "you are either to have the mastery of your own business or you must turn part of its administration over to your employees."

This call to arms serves a good purpose. It proves once more what has been proved so often before and what the Socialist Labor Party has contended in and out of season, viz., that the political and economic interests of capital and labor are not identical, that they are antagonistic and cannot be reconciled.

It proves further that since the political and economic interests of capital and labor are conflicting, it is folly for labor to hope to end the labor problem by capitalist arbitration or legislation. It proves the necessity of working-class organization on the political and economic fields as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party, for the purpose of abolishing the capitalist system and doing away with the struggle between the capitalist and the working classes by inaugurating Socialism.

Workingmen, work for and join the Socialist Labor Party.

THE INCREASE IN SUICIDE.

The report of the health authorities on the increase of suicide in Chicago has caused considerable comment. This report shows that in 1890 only 12 persons in ten thousand took their own lives; while in 1902 the suicide rate is nearly double, or 22 in every ten thousand, an increase of 88 per cent.

The Chicago health authorities attribute this increase to the prevalence of influenza, which has a very depressing effect upon those afflicted with it, and accordingly conduces to self-destruction. This theory has, however, been combatted on the ground that in Paris, where influenza is comparatively unknown, the suicide rate is almost twice as large as that of Chicago. It is asserted in connection with this argument that as Chicago is approaching Paris in gayety and wickedness its increased suicides are due to these causes.

Both of these alleged causes are not likely to receive serious consideration; for the increase of suicide is just as startling in the leading cities of Germany, where neither Chicago influenza nor Parisian gayety and wickedness exist; especially the latter, which are not peculiar to the phlegmatic temperament of the Teuton.

The cause of the increase of suicides is suggested by the recent declaration of the president of one of the most prosperous insurance companies in the country, who, in an address advocating an increase in mortality rates, declared "The influence of modern science in the direction of prolonging life seems to be more than offset by the unfavorable influence of modern modes of life."

"The unfavorable influence of modern modes of life" has, at various times, been declared to be the feverish energy and nerve-sapping strain with which modern social and economic life is conducted.

At various times physicians have pointed out that modern bustle or strenuosity, which is the favorite mode of conducting commerce and production in the present era, is producting a race of semi-invalids and neurotics; while economists have called attention to the pressure for existence upon the working classes, all of which is productive of self-destruction.

Considering that the increase of suicide is co-extensive with the increase of modern capitalism—which is responsible for the "modern modes of life"—it is safe to conclude that the cause of the increase of suicide is largely modern capitalism.

With the greater growth of capitalism, then, we may look for a still greater growth of suicide, one is the concomitant of the other and will so continue to be until capitalism is removed by the substitution of Socialism in its stead.

Hasten the day! Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party in order to do so.

* * *

In another column we print a synopsis of a speech delivered by "Mother Jones," in the city of Holyoke, Mass., and forwarded to us by our special correspondent there. This speech is worthy of perusal. Aside from the fact that it substantiates the truth of The Daily People's contention that the miners' "victory" is a defeat, aside from the fact that it consequently makes liars of those "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party orators and papers who have been proclaiming the "arbitration a triumph for trades unionism," the speech of "Mother Jones" is a noteworthy illustration of the inconsistent and corrupt attitude of the so-called "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party, on the labor question. That speech condemns the shams and the frauds perpetrated upon the working class by capitalism, by means of the Hanna-Gompers-Mitchell trades union which the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party supports and defends. That speech condemns conditions which the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party's corrupt alliances with Republicans, Democrats, Citizens and other capitalist parties have caused the working class to tolerate without protest, in fact, have caused them to uphold and perpetuate. "Mother Jones'" speech, in other words, condemns the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party as an accessory to the crimes of capitalism, as a traitor to the working class, and a foe to the class struggle.

* * *

The Literary Bulletin shows that the first strike on record was that of 300 shoemakers in 1796 in Philadelphia. They wanted more wages and got them. Then it mentions, as the most notable strike, that of the Pullman workers at Chicago in 1894. They also wanted more wages, but did not get them. Great changes took place between 1796 and 1894, changes from small production to trustification that made the century-old strike of no account. Labor will win again when it takes those changes into consideration and strikes not only in the shop but at the ballot box as well.

WORKINGMEN AND LUXURIES.

When the capitalist class is hard pressed by industrial and social conditions that condemn the system by which it prospers, it sets to work a lot of statisticians to conjure up figures to counteract this bad effect and to once more induce the victims of its wage slavery to become reconciled to their bad conditions despite their bitter experiences and better knowledge.

Just now, when the late coal strike and the high price of coal are creating widespread dissatisfaction with the capitalist system—just now when the census figures are showing that the working class received 2 per cent. less wages in 1900 than it did in 1890, though it produced 10 per cent. more in value during that year than 1890, just now when the figures of the great commercial agencies show that the average rise in prices in the last two years has been over 60 per cent., the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics is busy manufacturing statistics showing that, notwithstanding all these things, the workers of that State are enjoying more luxuries and a higher standard of living than ever before. The capitalist press has seized upon these statistics to convey the impression that what is true of Massachusetts is inferentially true of other States.

These Massachusetts figures show that whereas a family enjoying an average annual income of $450 could in the year 1875 only devote 9 per cent. of that income for luxuries; now it can devote 12.89; or, to put it in other words, in 1875 the workers of Massachusetts had 9 cents to spend on luxuries while to-day they have nearly 13; therefore, the workers must be and are much better off than ever before.

This reasoning is very much askew. Leaving aside the stupendous increase in wealth created by the workers during the 27 years elapsing between 1875 and 1902—a wealth-production which makes this alleged increase of 4 per cent. niggardly in comparison—let us look at the years 1875 and 1902 and see wherein they agree or differ. If this is done, the Massachusetts reasoning will not only look askew but criminal as well.

The year 1875 was a year of great industrial depression. Firms were failing on all sides and work and wages were hard to secure. 1902 is, however, a year of comparatively great prosperity. Failures are not so numerous and work and wages more easily secured. It follows from these facts that a comparison based upon these years is of no value. A comparison to be of value must be made between two equally "prosperous" years. It would have been more to the point, therefore, if the Massachusetts Labor Bureau had compared 1902, say, with 1899—the "prosperous" year preceding the great panic of 1893.

Again the criminal character of the Massachusetts reasoning is shown in the fact that the figures do not take into consideration the intensity of modern labor compared with that of three decades ago. Workingmen are to-day discarded at 45 years of age and their places filled by younger men. This is so much so the fact that it has sarcastically been said that workmen reaching that age should be taken out and shot to save them the pain and agony of the want which will attend their displacement. This was not the case in 1875. Then when men worked they were kept at work until 60 and 65 years of age, and their period of wage earning was consequently considerably longer. It cannot by any stretch of the imagination be argued that men who are worked so hard that their period of employment is so materially shortened are enjoying more luxuries and a higher standard of living than 30 years ago; for, if it is granted that the workers do have 4 cents' worth more of luxuries on a dollar than 30 years ago, the period during which they may earn those dollars has greatly decreased, while the labor by means of which they earn them has greatly increased.

In no State is this so true as in Massachusetts. There the intensity of labor is very great. Especially is this the case in the textile industry. Referring to the intensity of labor, in connection with the question of wages in that industry, The Textile Worker, an organ of the textile workers, recently wrote as follows:

"The increase in the speed of looms that has occurred during the past fifteen years has been at least 25 per cent. At the commencement of that period the speed of looms was generally about 80 picks per minute; now the speed ranges from 94 to 130 and even as high as 140. It will be seen that we put it at a low estimate when we place the speed generally at 100 picks per minute, an increase from 80 of 25 per cent. For this increased production there is no added compensation; it may be accepted as a statement that will bear investigation that the weaver receives less for the increased wealth that he now produces than he received when he did not labor with such intensity. Beside this increase of production that brought no compensating increase in wage, but which has rather tended to a reduced income, there has been a doubling-up process on some classes of work that entailed an increase of 100 per cent. in the labor exacted as a day's work, and a reduction of labor price on that class of work of 50 per cent., returning the weaver about the same wage for producing twice the amount of wealth that formerly constituted a day's labor."

Judging from the foregoing it cannot be said that the Massachusetts Labor Bureau has, with the aid of the capitalist press, accomplished its object. The fact still remains that the industrial and social conditions against which the workers are growing ever more dissatisfied, continued unaltered and will so continue until the capitalist system is overthrown, the statisticians of the capitalist class to the contrary notwithstanding.

CORRUPT REV. WILSON

Makes Republican Speech—Keeps Quiet On Class Struggle.

Denver, Col., Oct. 29.—On a recent Sunday evening the "Socialist" party held a mass meeting at Coliseum Hall, the Rev. J. Stitt Wilson being the speaker of the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Wise acted as chairman, and in his opening remarks he said it took money to carry on a campaign—and asked that a collection be taken. "Not to pay the expense of the meeting in hand as it was already paid for, but for one two weeks hence, when brother Wilson would be with us again."

Then Comrade Wilson came forward and to say that gush and slush was the order of the meeting, would be drawing it mild.

Rev. Wilson had challenged Senator T. M. Patterson ("Old Perplexity") to a discussion, and as the senator declined the challenge Wilson just spread himself and his "cause," until the audience dwindled away in disgust.

Wilson talked for two hours and belabored the Democratic party just like a Republican speaker would do, but said not a word about the great class struggle. He was careful now to arraign the Republican party as a representative of the robber class.

He said he was not at that meeting as a street corner flannel mouthed agitator, but that he represented the intelligent (m)asses and there is no doubt in the minds of the honest workers present at that meeting that that is the "Socialist" party's mission.

The clear cut position of the S. L. P. was by comparison, so forcibly brought home to the S. L. P. workers present, that it will not be soon forgotten. Many of the active workers of the S. P. had to admit that they were disappointed and disgusted.

Rev. Wilson failed to tell his audience that his party had failed to accept a challenge from the S. L. P. of Arapahoe county, though he blew so much about the challenge that Senator Peterson did not accept.

So that the wage workers may know the situation a copy of the letter and challenge to the "Socialist" party is here enclosed:

(Copy.)

"Denver, Col., September 28, 1902. Mr. F. P. Wood, secretary "Socialist" party of Colorado.

"Dear Sir: The Socialist Labor Party has been in the habit of conducting street meetings in this city for a number of years past, for the purpose of propagating its principles in the interest of the working class, and as the party has been organized nationally since 1890 and a section has been in Denver since 1894, we consider our standing sufficiently established to be generally known to all honest investigators unquestionably.

"Therefore, when we hear your orators claiming to represent the wage workers, we question the position and as the secretary of the Arapahoe county campaign committee, S. L. P., I attended one of Mr. Strickland's street meetings and under the head of 'questions' I asked him 'Why were there two Socialist parties in the field?' and also challenged him for a discussion of the question, and after some remarks and an unsatisfactory (to me) explanation, he asked me this question 'Are you a Socialist?' and when I answered in the affirmative, he refused the challenge, and told me to go and fight capitalism on some other corner. So at a subsequent meeting at Sixteenth and Laramie streets, I related the incident to the assembly, and then challenged your party publicly to discuss the question, and last night at our meeting at Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, I repeated the challenge, and one Mr. Osborne, a member of your party, accepted the challenge and said he was ready to discuss the question. I then and there accepted his challenge, but we want your endorsement as a party, that he will represent you officially, so as to have the matter properly discussed. Therefore, you will find enclosed challenge. Awaiting your earliest convenience, I am, truly yours,

"E. O. Cochran,
"2728 Sixteenth street.

"Sirs, we hereby challenge you as the representatives of the 'Socialist' party to debate the following question:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party is the only true political representative of the interests of the working class in America," we to take the affirmative and the representative of your organization to take the negative.

"The details may be arranged for the conducting of this debate by your committee conferring with this one. The debate to be held not later than October 26, 1902. If your reply is not received on or before the 20th instant we shall consider this challenge declined.

"Respectfully, Arapahoe County Campaign Committee, S. L. P., per E. O. Cochran, secretary."

Up to the present writing the "Socialist" party has failed to reply to the above, so I am informed. Therefore, when they try to fill the wage workers' eyes with sand thrown at the Democratic party, we think it time to show up their duplicity.

Their Colorado record is surely in keeping with that of Armory Builder Carey.

At the above mentioned meeting the Single Taxers had full swing in passing out their literature.

The S. L. P. Arm and Hammer will swing forcibly on the fakirs' heads in Colorado in the future.

The cry comes up from every quarter "Spread the Revolution!"

* * *

The two largest Louisville newspapers have formed themselves into a corporation and it is said that they intend to secure control of other Southern newspapers. What will become of the trust-busting South if its leading interests continue consolidating in this manner?

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

In this column, we propose to give from time to time, instructive hints from the experience of some of the more active agents for the Party press, or our own observations on their methods of work.

This week we wish to commend to the comrades the systematic work performed by Comrade John J. Ernst, of Section St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis is well represented on The Weekly People mailing list, and the number is kept always on the increase. We notice that Comrade Ernst keeps close watch on expirations, and sees to it that none fall away.

He sends in his subscriptions periodically, and keeps renewals and new subscriptions separated. He keeps his account paid up, and we never have to send him statements with requests to remit. Method such as this is helpful all around. It makes it easier at this end, and it benefits the reader as well as the movement and the agent.

* * *

We do not object to postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, but we do object when we find the stamps glued to the letter so that we have to soak them in water. The soaking usually causes the ink to run and makes it hard for us to decipher the writing.

Another thing. In sending checks or money orders draw them to the order of The Daily People, Weekly People, Monthly People and New York Labor News Company, as the case may be. Do not draw checks or money orders to any individual. If you have matters pertaining to different departments send same on separate sheets of paper, so that all that need be done here is to hand it to the proper person.

* * *

We wish to notify those who have sent in bundle orders for The Monthly People, that we are not sending out bundle orders yet, but expect to do so in the near future.

The subscriptions for The Monthly People are coming in steadily. We have adopted the plan of mailing them once a week, so don't kick if your friends do not get the paper the day after you send in their names.

* * *

The other day a comrade handed in a list of ten Monthly People readers; every one of them a Party member. Now, this is not the purpose of The Monthly. With the new paper we want to reach those who know nothing about the movement. Comrades are welcome to subscribe if they wish, but don't circulate your list among them.

* * *

It is very important that names and addresses be written plainly. Some of the letters we get are hard to make out. We do not blame the writers. We put the blame where it belongs—on the capitalist system, which deprives the children of the workers of the opportunity to obtain even the rudiments of an education by driving them into the factory. But in your efforts to enlighten your fellow workers, write their names plainly, so that the paper will be sure to reach them.

* * *

Comrades throughout the country should bear in mind that the New York Labor News Company is prepared to do commercial printing in up-to-date style. Cards, envelopes, bill heads, note heads, statements, letter heads, etc., done as well and at prices as low as any other establishment can do the work. Send for prices if you have any printing to be done.

The Labor News Company has another of the cloth-bound Arm and Hammer series in preparation. Daniel De Leon has written the preface for it. Meanwhile the attention of readers is called to the latest book in the series,

THE PARIS COMMUNE,
By Karl Marx.

While certain European Socialists and their American sympathizers are attempting to justify their compromising taitics by taking passages from Marx and trying to twist them to their purposes, it is refreshing to read the stern declaration of "No Compromise" that rings through the book. No revolutionary Socialist should be without this work.

ERIN'S HOPE.

(Written for The Daily and The Weekly People after reading Comrade Connolly's pamphlet, entitled "Erin's Hope.")

Loyal band, across the ocean,
Struggling towards the patriot's goal,
With the hero's high devotion
Making strong each ardent soul;
Ye, with life on Freedom's altar,
Ye, who fight with stainless pen,
Little need have ye to falter
Erin's hope is in such men.

Ireland, in her day of glory,
Scattered noble seed broadcast;
All may read that radiant story
In the annals of her past.
From her failures and her sorrow,
From unresting storm and strife,
There shall dawn a brighter morrow,
She will gain untrammeled life.

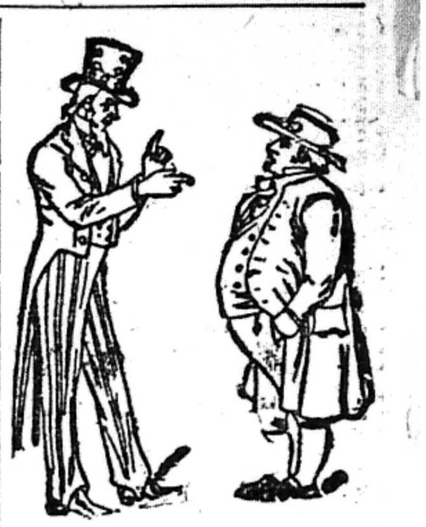
Sword and song have hurled defiance
At th' oppressors' vampire band;
But to-day our strong reliance
Rests in each enfranchised hand;
White-hot ballots proudly flinging,
We shall melt those hell-forged chains.
Freedom's plan, the wide world winging
Laughs at bars or traitor gains.

From the exile's foster homeland,
From our dear Columbia, we,
Undismayed and still undaunted
Shout "Godspeed!" across the sea.
So, with light of conscience glowing,
Comrade, ply your pen so true;
Courage to our cause bestowing,
"ERIN'S HOPE" IS SUCH AS YOU.

Mary McNabb Johnston.

* * *

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an editorial from the Coast Seaman's Journal entitled "How Arbitration Works." This editorial makes interesting reading at present when the trades unions are being urged to incorporate and enjoy legal equality with the capitalists. It shows what sort of legal equality is provided by laws capitalistically made, interpreted and enforced. Though we agree with the moral pointed out by the Coast Seaman's Journal as to the purpose of compulsory arbitration, we do not agree with the implication that voluntary arbitration is better. The case of the voluntary arbitration of the San Francisco ironworkers, for instance, proves that Labor is just as effectually duped by that method as by the other. And no one knows that better than W. Macarthur, editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal, as he was mainly instrumental in inducing the ironworkers to so arbitrate.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan.—I don't object to Socialism; what I object to is the style of their propaganda.

Uncle Sam.—For instance?

B. J.—For instance: The moment a Socialist opens his mouth he must tell you you are a slave, a "wage-slave" he calls it.

U. S.—Would you prefer him to keep the information for the end?

B. J.—Not at all; I don't want to hear that I am a slave, whether at the beginning or at the end.

U. S.—But suppose you are a slave?

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Do you employ yourself?

B. J.—No; but that don't make me a slave.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the capitalist who employs you would employ you and pay you wages if you produced less than he pays you?

B. J.—Well,—no—not exactly.

U. S.—Nor otherwise. He employs you because you produce more than he pays you. You produce, we shall say, $4 worth of wealth a day and he gives you back $1 worth in wages.

B. J.—I have an idea he makes out of me more than that.

U. S.—So much the worse. Out of the $4 worth that you produce he deprives you of $3.

B. J.—He surely does that.

U. S.—And that is why you are a slave, and that proves it.

B. J.—Not much; it don't; I am not a slave; I am a free born American.

U. S.—Do you know what is a slave? Just define the word.

B. J.—Well—a slave is; hem! Yes; a slave—let me see. A slave—well—

U. S.—You evidently find a good deal of difficulty to hit upon a definition. That's always a sign of a man's being confused in his thoughts if he can't define his words. I'll tell you what a slave is: A slave is a human being who is forced to yield to another a part of the wealth he produces. The negro was a slave, not because his master could wallop him and brand him with hot irons, but because he was forced to yield part of the wealth he produced to that master. It was upon what he produced to that master. It was upon what he produced that the master lived; and he had to put up with the dry crust that his master left him.

B. J.—Well, that's so.

U. S.—I should smile "so." That that negro, besides being deprived of the bulk of his product and kept in dire poverty, was also walloped, and otherwise maltreated, was only an intesification of slavery. His slavery was complete by his having to work for another. And that is your case and that of all workingmen. The wealth that you produce you are not allowed to keep. You must yield a part of, and a pretty big chunk of it, to somebody else. If you don't like it, you must starve; you can't earn your living without you submit to the condition of a slave, without you sell yourself in wage slavery. And that's all there is about it.

B. J.—That's not all there is about it.

U. S.—What else is there about it?

B. J.—A good deal.

U. S.—Let's hear it.

B. J.—I'll tell you. I would be a slave indeed, being a workingman, but for one thing—

U. S.—And that is?

B. J.—But for one thing that I can do and the negro couldn't.

U. S.—And what's that?

B. J.—The negro had to stay where he was; but if one employer don't suit me I can shake him and hunt up another, see?

U. S. (breaks out in a horse-laugh)—No, I don't see, nor you either. See here, you innocent: Was the negro a slave because of a certain master or because he had to yield the sweat of his brow to a master?

B. J.—Because he had to sweat for his master—

U. S.—For A master.

B. J.—Well, yes; for A master.

U. S.—It mattered not who was the master, the negro was a SLAVE.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And that's just your case. You may shake off a master; but unless you are willing to starve, you must forthwith look for another—and there you are in slavery.

B. J.—The deuce!

U. S.—How do you like it?

B. J. (in a collapsed condition)—I'm done for!

U. S.—No; you are not. A slave you are, a wage-slave; all workingmen, all employes, whether they work intellectually or manually, are wage-slaves. But they are not done for unless they want it. All of us wage-slaves have a ballot in our hands. With that ballot we can free ourselves if we plump it for that political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. That's the only difference between us and the negro of old. And rightly do the Socialist proceed when they emphasize the fact that we ARE SLAVES. It may shock us; but we need a shock to awaken us from our stupor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

An Expression of the Revolutionary Spirit That Dominates the State of Washington.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 20, 1902.

Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

Dear Comrade—On September 4 we sent you $200 on account of Washington's pledge to pay one-twentieth of the debt on the plant of The Daily People.

There had been sent prior to that time by Comrade McCormick twenty-five dollars.

With this we mail you money orders for $200, this being the balance of the $425 pledged by us.

We want our comrades to realize that this $425 has been pledged, and paid, in less than sixty (60) days.

That every dollar of it has been paid by wage slaves who have moiled and toiled and sweated it out by the hardest kind of manual labor.

They paid it cheerfully and without question as soon as the necessity for it was presented to them.

It has all come from that little part of the result of their labor that their masters let them keep as their own.

None of these comrades take The Daily People—most of them are too poor—but they realize what The Daily People means to our New York comrades in their fight for the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

New York being the great industrial center must of necessity be the great wage-slave market of the land, and nowhere else do they so need all the help that a daily paper can give them.

We realize that it is to our material interest to keep The Daily People there, because the strength of the S. L. P. in this country will, for a long time, be measured by its strength in New York.

This donation is an expression of the revolutionary spirit that dominates the S. L. P. in the State of Washington.

It is, moreover, a "stroke of the Hammer" on the heads of the cheap crew of fakirs and lampoonists—little fellows who would destroy what they have not the intellect to comprehend.

Fraternally yours,
Washington State Executive Committee.
T. J. Dean, Secretary.

Some Points For S. L. P. Sympathizers to Consider.

To The Daily and Weekly People—At this time, upon the eve of an important election, all Socialists should reflect upon the following considerations.

There is perhaps no more common objection to the plans of the S. L. P. coming from those who sympathize with the Party and its plans than that of the ineffectiveness of a vote for the Party's candidates.

Now those who sympathize with the Party constitute the immediately available material out of which to make the Party's success, and they should consider well their responsibility in going counter to their convictions, upon any ground, and most of all upon the ground of the ineffectiveness of a vote. Their idea is radically erroneous, in that they judge a future result by present results and make no allowance for progression, even refusing to contribute the degree of progress contained in their own individual votes and influence, which is all that any person ever can give. There are two tests to be applied to the success of a movement: First, that it be theoretically sound; and second, that it be historically consistent. The first shows it to be true; the second shows it to be practicable. That Socialism is the first these sympathizers already admit, and that it is the second will appear from the recent history of this country.

No one will ever know what mind first conceived the thought that chattel slavery was wrong and must go. The thought may have landed with the first slave. It may have come, and likely enough it did come, in advance of the first slave, and probably in some inconsequent person, whose influence did not extend beyond his or her family. But keep it in mind, that this person was the **FIRST** to conceive the idea out of which came the great Civil War, and that fifty millions of persons contended in arms upon that conception. A little child, it may have been, could not abolish slavery, but that child could pass on its conception of **TRUTH** and **RIGHT** to another and stronger person, and thus the conception produced a Sumner, a Phillips, a Stowe and Abraham Lincoln. The result was freedom for four millions of human beings.

No honest man will dare to live and die, conceiving Socialism to be right, and refusing to vote for its candidates upon the ground that he cannot elect them. Let him consider his share of responsibility for all of the human misery to come from capitalism between two consecutive elections, and he will not wait for the election next after the first now to come, at which to cast his vote right. The first election cannot come too quickly for him to ease the burden of his memory of past elections, at which he slumbered upon his awful duty.

Alfred C. Coursen.

Wyncote, Pa., October, 1902.

Will Knock Out "Appeal to Reason" "Dope."

To The Daily and Weekly People—From the first intimation that I received that the Party was contemplating the issuing of a monthly edition of The People, I considered it the best move made by the Party since its organization, especially for propaganda in the West.

The main reasons why the movement is so backward in Nebraska and Omaha in particular, is because of the emasculating influence of the "Appeal to Reason," which has a circulation of several hundreds in Omaha, and probably three times the number in the rest of the State, which, taken together with a middle class population, who are looking for something for nothing, in conjunction with a thoroughly debauched pure and simple trade union set of grafters who scab on each other at every opportunity; these are mainly the reasons why Nebraska makes so poor a showing in the political field in the interests of the S. L. P.

But I think that The Monthly People will make a change in business all around. The "Appeal" has been sent in clubs at the rate of 10 cents per year in several instances, and at other times 25 cents per year, which has had the effect of killing my efforts at introducing The Weekly People at the price of 50 cents yearly, the average muddlehead, not knowing the difference, naturally picking for the cheapest, with the result of having the movement thoroughly doped with the morphine of "Appeal to Reason" rot.

The inclosed list of subscribers for The Monthly is the first instalment out of one hundred which I will send before the end of 1902, out of which hundred 25 per cent. will subscribe for The Weekly People, which I hope will be the basis for a Section of the S. L. P. here in Omaha. As soon as they have read The Monthly People for one year, they will have imbibed enough of the revolutionary teachings of the S. L. P. to make them thoroughly class-conscious, so that they will not be political weather cocks that can be turned whichever way the wind blows.

Yours fraternally,
Fred Kissel.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20, 1902.

Colorado "Socialists" Alias "Social Democrats" Help Republican Candidate for Governor.

To the Daily People and the Weekly People.—It has long been suspected by the members of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado that the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party was far more deeply interested in downing the Democratic party than it was in pushing forward the cause of Socialism. A survey of its press gives one that idea. The fact that it is made up principally of disgruntled Democrats furthers the notion, but here is conclusive evidence that its members are engaged in boosting a Republican candidate and that in the face of the fact that this particular man has been in the past an outspoken opponent of organized labor, a man who has fought it in every possible manner, a man who has heaped insult upon injury, and who, in the event of election, would be placed in such a position that the condition of the workingman in Colorado would be anything but enviable.

James H. Peabody of Canon City, the Republican candidate for governor, while holding the office of mayor of his home city, deliberately violated city ordinances in order to favor a scab contractor who forced his laborers to accept $1.75 a day for ten hours' work, when the ordinance declared that the pay should be $2 for eight hours.

For this and other affronts to organized labor, Mr. Peabody was condemned by unions in Canon City, and, as the matter was being taken up by kindred unions in other cities, it became a serious matter for the gentleman named and the Republican ticket in general.

The Republican press was wild. An apologist must be found, and in Canon City, and it may surprise some to find that among those who assisted in the whitewashing of Mr. Peabody was a prominent member of the "Socialist" party, the man who, in fact, organized that party in this county.

In the Denver Republican of Friday, October 24, appeared a letter in facsimile, a copy of which I enclose, in which it is stated that the Trades and Labor Assembly had not endorsed or condemned either E. C. Stimson, the Democratic candidate for governor, or James H. Peabody, the Republican candidate.

This letter was signed by several men, and among the names appears that of Conrad Meyer, with whom I have to do.

But a word as to the letter itself. Although to an outsider it may upon its face appear a neutral document and merely explanatory, to a citizen of Colorado the inference is absolutely unmistakable, and when I state the fact that the leading Republican organ gave it the utmost prominence it will be seen in what light the Republicans viewed it, and the value they attached to it as a means whereby to counteract the tide that was setting in among the unions against Peabody.

With the clipping from the Republican I also send one from the Daily News, by which it will be seen that the unions in Canon City did condemn Peabody, and it was to offset this influence that the letter from the assembly was published.

As to the coupling of Judge Stimson's name with that of Peabody, that is merely to cover up the fact that Peabody alone had been accused by his fellow-townsmen.

Now as to the "Socialist" signer of this precious document. He, ever since the Kangaroo outbreak, has done what he could to give the Socialist Labor Party a black eye in Canon City. Before that time, he was fond of telling us what great assistance he was giving the Party and the great number of votes that would come to us through his influence with the Trades Assembly.

Needless to say, all this existed in his imagination and nowhere else. Although talking of his adherence to the Socialist Labor Party, he joined with his brothers elsewhere in execrating De Leon, and prophesying our speedy dissolution.

The advent of the "Socialist" party seemed to be the opportunity for which he was looking, and he utilized it in the following manner:

A local of the "Socialists" was organized in Canon City, and immediately candidates were put up for office—by the way, who hadn't been in the party long enough to be warm.

It may amuse some of the comrades to read how they got the candidate for county commissioner. Conrad Meyer, the subject of this letter, hitched up his little broncho, and went out among those whom he knew to be Socialists, enquiring as to where he would be likely to find a man willing to run. He came to me, among others, and tried a soft-soap bunco game. Oh, he would so much rather have seen the Socialist Labor Party put up a county ticket, but as it did not do so, why, they were trying to get up one, and would I assist?

I would not, and reminded him of several things that he had said and done in the past that belied all his soft talk then, whereupon he, with a great splutter, burst out in a flood of abuse upon De Leon, and God save us, Eugene V. Debs.

"Why!" he hollered, "Debs wouldn't speak in Canon because we wouldn't put up seventy-five dollars."

I nodded. Debs did the same thing in Florence.

This is a sample of the men who are boasting of the great figure the "Socialist" party is to cut at the polls next month.

The Republicans are frankly owning up that they expect to win through the inroads of the "Socialist" vote upon that of the Democrats.

That might happen honestly, but what is to be said of a party the members of which give their names and influence to whitewashing the ultra-capitalist candidate for governor, against whom heavy charges are brought, and all of which are true? Fraternally

H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., Oct. 24.

[Note.—The enclosures referred to can be seen at the editorial rooms of The Daily People and The Weekly People. They are quite lengthy and would require much space, and are for that reason not printed. They, however, substantiate the indictment made against the "Socialists" of Canon City by Comrade Brimble, in every particular.—Editor Daily People and Weekly People.]

Socialist Labor Party Candidate Spurns Offer To Become a Democratic Decoy Duck.

The following correspondence was submitted to The Daily People and The Weekly People for publication. It is a demonstration of the class-conscious spirit of the Socialist Labor Party, which, unike its counterfeit, the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, refuses old party alliances for the purpose of securing votes and offices with which to turn the working class misery to profit and the benefit of the capitalist class:

I.

"Bartenders Union, Local 74,
"Corry, Pa.
"Subordinate to Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
"Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.
"Office of the Secretary, Corry, Pa., Oct. 24, 1902.
"L. M. Cunningham, Esq.,

"Friend Logan.—No doubt you will be surprised to receive this communication from me, but seeing that you were on the Socialist Labor ticket for Congress, and thinking perhaps you would like to get a few votes from your old home, I thought it advisable to drop you a few lines and explain the situation here. There are a number of Democrats here who are opposed to Osborn on account of his fighting W. C. Plumb in his last mayoralty contest and who do not wish to vote for Bates, so we can no doubt shove a few over to you, which I asure you I will endeavor to do.

"Now what I want to know is, can you get me a watcher's certificate at the polls, representing your party for Second District, Fourth Ward, Corry, and I will attend to rest. One for J. V. Keleher, one for P. J. Frawley and one for John Doe. If you do this we can surprise you. At least, let me hear from you at once. Yours sincerely, John V. Keleher.

"Care of Corry Club.

"Logan.—Send those certificates as soon as possible, as perhaps by me showing that I am out would get some of the other districts to follow. Have your county chairman get them from county commissioners. Jack."

II.

Erie, Pa. Oct. 26, 1902.

"John W. Keleher, Esq.,
"Corry, Pa.

"Friend Jack—Yours of the 24th inst. received. Yes, I was very much surprised to hear from you. Jack, your faculty for seeing is all right, when you say you saw my name as a candidate for Congress on the Socialist Labor ticket. There are other names of men who are members of the working class who are candidates for assembly and county offices on the same workingman's ticket, the Socialist Labor.

"You were also thinking all right when, as you say, you were thinking perhaps I would like a few votes from my old home. Well, yes, I would like votes from my old home, but not the kind that you mention and to come in the way you suggest, as such votes will not be depended upon in future elections to bring about and carry out the principles of Socialism, i. e., the freeing of the American wage-slave from the thraldom of our capitalist system and the substitution therefor of the system of Socialism by the majority vote of the working class and all other honest citizens who know what they are voting for; and those votes must be cast for the candidates of the workingman's party; and the only party capable, by its uncompromising tactics, of fulfilling this mission is the S. L. P.

"Jack, the fight is on between the working class, who are the producers of all wealth and the owners of none, and the capitalist class, who are the owners of all wealth and the producers of none. So, never mind Bates, nor Osborne nor the hard knocks received by W. C. Plumb, for they are either of, or are the lackeys of, the capitalist class, as against the interests of the working class.

"Now, what I want to know is, can John Doe, from now on and in the future, get to work and agitate among your class, the working class, to help pile up votes for the Socialist Labor ticket, as others are doing and will continue to do. I can assure you that by so doing, the capitalist class, at least, will be surprised at the short time it will take for the watcher's certificate to arrive on its way; and that certificate will be stamped with the seal of the Socialist Republic, and will proclaim to the world the freedom of the American working class from the chains of wage slavery.

"Yours sincerely,
"L. M. Cunningham.
"Candidate for Congress, Socialist
"Labor Ticket.

"P. S.—Jack, I enclose you herewith a leaflet on the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist Party," as they call themselves in this State this year. Read the leaflet carefully and then write to some of their candidates for watcher's certificates, and if you get them let me know. L. M. C."

I.

Repudiates the "Logical Centre."

To the Daily People and the Weekly People.—Section Patton has not taken a very prominent part in the late happenings within the Party in this State, but we see that the seceders from the national organization have influenced some of the Sections in this State to go along with them and help them build (?) up a genuine "Socialist" movement by breaking up one that they themselves have heretofore helped to build.

These very same men of the defunct Section Allegheny County were of the most, what they are pleased to call, abusive type, as they have shown and proved in the cases of Hickey, Forker, etc.

Section Patton not being thoroughly familiar with the actions of individuals like Pierce, Curran, etc., takes the stand that whether these fellows are right or wrong we cannot prove them innocent or adjudge them guilty by withdrawing from the Socialist Labor Party national organization. On the contrary, the starting up of such petty State movements tends to create a lot of bull-headed freaks and aspirants for office; it tends to confuse the minds of the working class and to the disruption of the genuine Socialist Movement.

Section Patton repudiates the action of the defunct State executive committee who claimed that the Socialist Labor Party should have a special national convention at which Party matters were to be rectified, but who cowardly refused to plead or stand trial before such convention by ordering a vote in the State on withdrawing from the national organization and closing it two days before the vote on the special national convention was to close. This shows the calibre of those men.

Sections and members of Pennsylvania should repudiate all such swell-headed freaks and keep with the only bona fide Party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

William Willis,
William L. Meehan,
L. K. Christoff,
Press Committee, Section Patton, Pa.
October 27, 1902.

II.

The following resolutions were adopted by Section Erie, Erie County, Pa., S. L. P.:

Whereas, There being for some time past, among the members of the S. L. P. in this State, an uproar, raised by the former S. L. P. in Allegheny County, by submitting the question: "Shall the members of this State withdraw from the national organization?" which was voted upon by part of the sections, and resulted, as stated by the former S. E. C., in 188 being in favor and 28 against the proposition—the reason given for their action being the incompetence of the N. E. C. and editor of The People—the managing powers in New York;

Whereas, Since listening to speakers sent out by the former S. E. C. from Allegheny County, the members of Section Erie have taken a different meaning of the question, which is: The S. E. C. in Allegheny County withdrew from the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A.;

Therefore, Be it resolved, that Section Erie, Erie County, Pa., S. L. P., denounce the action taken by the former S. E. C. of Allegheny County; and hereby declares to support with a more vigorous stand, the tactics of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. against the would-be managing powers in Allegheny County; and be it further

Resolved, That we warn all comrades throughout the State to beware of the former S. E. C. in Allegheny County, if they do not wish to be dumped into the Kangaroo camp.

Committee on Resolutions,
per Fred. Ullman.
Erie, Pa., October 26.

III.

Mr. D. E. Gilchrist.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the promise I made you to let you know what Sixth Ward Branch, Allegheny, was going to do in regard to standing by the action taken by Pennsylvania "State Committee," or whether we are going to stay with the national organization, I may say that I brought the matter up before our members, and found that the minutes of previous meeting recorded a motion to repudiate the action of the "State Committee," and, furthermore, as the State of Pennsylvania was suspended, it was the opinion of the comrades present that no Sixth Ward Branch of the S. L. P. was in existence until reorganized; therefore we could not, as a branch, notify you officially of any act of a body which does not exist, but it was agreed that any one who chose to do so, could place themselves on record as to what they were going to do.

I therefore hasten to notify you that I, as an individual member of the S. L. P., also repudiate the action of Pennsylvania "State Committee," and my reasons for doing so are, first, because, if all you say about the mismanagement and corruption of some of our national officers were true, then the Pennsylvania "State Committee" has committed a stupid blunder, that practically amounts to a serious breach of trust, and by deserting the national organization you leave in the hands of improper men all the working machinery of an organization which has taken years of arduous labor and many hard-earned dollars to build up to its present position and prominence, and place it before the workingmen of the whole country.

Second, your claim of necessity for such a move on behalf of Pennsylvania is based on false premises, for if we have to reorganize every time an unfit person happens to get to the front of our movement, then we will have to spend an eternity doing nothing else but reorganizing, and a solid, progressive, class-conscious movement of workingmen would be come an impossibility.

Third, your assumption that the pure motives of the "State Committee" prompted them to take this action to clarify the movement, is too rich for the stomach of an ordinary mortal like myself, for if our experience counts for anything, or we could collect statistical facts to prove it, without a doubt there would be found more grafters and personal agrandisement fellows in Pennsylvania than in New York. Furthermore, the statements that are flying around in regard to the honest objectors being flung out of the Party simply because they oppose the powers that be, is too silly to be believed, because that implies the corruption of the majority of the comrades in New York, which is too great an assumption to be swallowed all at once. That the Party will be afflicted from time to time with men of corrupt and personal ambitions must be expected, but the only remedy for such an affliction is to lop off their heads as soon as seen, and that is the only process of purification that will cleanse the Party and induce honest thinkers to rally round the S. L. P. standard.

The policy of the Pennsylvania "State Committee" cannot make for progress, but is simply one of wrongheadedness and disruption, hence I stand by the national organization, and remain yours as ever for straight-out Socialism,

Jos. Preece,
1701 Adams street, Allegheny, Pa.
October 27.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE," MILLERSBURG, O.—Shall be glad to receive the book in full, and review it. Giving an advance-proof opinion upon the fractional work submitted, have this to say:

The ethical objection to usury has had to be held in abeyance owing to the impossibility of production ample for all. Arguments against usury on the ethical line, therefore, dangle in the air. The important portion of such work is to prove, as the Socialist Labor Party does, that the productivity of wealth is now such that all can enjoy abundance. Remember that most ethical of men have turned cannibal when the material conditions, shipwreck, for instance, obliterated ethics.

S. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If there were no Social Democracy in existence, we would see to it that one was set up. The Social Democracy acts like a trench into which may flow the bourgeois radicalism and other visionary elements—to say nothing of crooks—that would otherwise rush into the S. L. P. As it is, the S. L. P. has periodically its hands full with such undesirable elements. Without the Social Democracy, the strain on the S. L. P. to keep the head of the Party's ship steady to the wind would be infinitely severer.

H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Have noticed no results from the article you quote.

T. G. D., RONDOUT, N. Y.—You are making no mistake. There is but one Socialist party—the Socialist Labor Party.

R. S. L., AUBURN, N. Y.—The "only logical center" of Pittsburg political corruptionists never paid the S. L. P. $300 and odd that they owed the Party for literature delivered; and they are proud of their piracy.

L. F., PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA.—Shall inquire, and let you know.

G. T. W., NEW YORK.—The thing has already happened in California. The Social Democracy, alias "Socialist," party there fused with the "Union Labor Party" that its press had thoroughly proved to be a tail to the Republican kite of that State.

S. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—All such matters are trivial. Leave for the cockroach mind the pursuit of broken ends: turn rather your thoughts to large and comprehensive purposes. The path of Reform leads but to disappointment.

P. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—The "only logical center's" plan to issue a paper is in the soup. It got there with the set-back that their henchmen in New York received in their attempt to quickly raid the Party out of about $2,200. More anon.

M. B. J., DETROIT, MICH.—Prof. Green Goods, sometimes known as George Ganton, has the correct instinct on that point. There are two things he harps on in his endeavor to befuddle the workingman and clarify the capitalist.

The first is that there is not enough wealth produced and producible to-day to furnish all with a competence. That's false.

The second is that the capitalists should cultivate the pure and simple union as their best bulwark. In this he is right. And Hanna in his Civic Federation has taken the hint.

G. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The men who got up the campaign roorback signed "Manhattan Socialist Club" are not "closely connected with the Party." On the contrary, they are wholly disconnected from the Party. As you justly suspect, the thing is but a string of villification and falsehood. It emanates from the slums that the Party threw out, and that now are lined up with the Kangaroos.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is impossible upon such short notice to furnish you with the points wanted for your debate. Read The People.

P. H. O., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Man alive! what matters it whether Odell has or has not stock in the Matthews Corporation? A vaster subject is there for you to act on, to wit, shall you continue to be a wage-slave? Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight.

B. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Sovereign of K. of L. fame was convicted, at the G. A. held in Washington, in 1895, of political corruption and treason to the working class. He was, among other things, convicted of conducting the Journal of the K. of L. in such a way that the articles could be bodily lifted and placed into a paper "The Critic" (so we think was the name of the paper) which the Baltimore Democratic politician Gorman was publishing. D. A. 49 expelled him and his whole G. E. B.

A. H. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Get as many back numbers of The Weekly People as you can, and read them through. You will there find ample information on the subject of "national ownership."

P. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—No danger whatever. If this country sets up the Socialist Republic there will be no capitalist country to attack us. All the European and Asiatic capitalist countries will have their hands full with their own working class, inspired by our example.

"N. N.," NEW YORK.—Answer that "Manhattan Cocktail Club" lampoon? Why, the whole thing answers and refutes itself. Moreover, we don't propose to play into the hands of the Jim-Wherryites and Billy-Wherryites. That's just what those gentlemen would like the Section to do: turn its whole attention to them, and neglect the Party's work. Dogs that bark from behind a fence are not noticed: only when they get too near, then they are given a kick and sent sprawling. Nary an answer.

N. A. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Would you say that Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist and moralist, was a demagogue? He has an essay, "Apology for Idlers," in which this passage occurs: "A faculty for idleness implies a Catholic appetite and strong sense of personal identity." No. Lafargue's "The Right to Be Lazy" is no demagogue's spouting.

T. C., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Take any "Works of Franklin." You will there find it, and much more that will please you.

W. G., VANCOUVER, B. C.—Your charges against the member of the Canadian S. L. P. cannot be published. The established practice is that no charges are published at the charges stage. When the Section has passed upon the charges, then the result is published in these columns.

T., PITTSBURG, PA.—A typographical error of date crept into the Brown letter charging Eberle with political corrupt practices. The occurrence took place, not in 1900, but last year, 1901. With that unimportant correction, the facts stated are correct. Smash the "only logical center" of corruption and of villification to cover up corruption.

G. A. B., ALLEGHENY, PA.—By all means, send on the second story.

1000 PER WEEK!

The election is over, but the Socialist Labor Party campaign goes on as before. Whether they voted with us or not, never in the history of our movement did so many workingmen lend as kindly an ear to our doctrine as in the past few weeks. We should be quick to take advantage of this interest aroused by pushing the Party press. Now is the time to do it.

To reach the great majority of workingmen, who know our movement only by the lies circulated against it by the capitalist press, there is no better medium than the MONTHLY PEOPLE. Twelve such visits a year will undermine the prejudices of the most hide bound workingman; and with his superstitions swept away, he will approach the next election with a different purpose than he did the one just passed.

At the rate at which subscriptions are coming in, we feel assured, that with determined and concerted effort all along the line, we can push the MONTHLY PEOPLE circulation up at the rate of 1,000 per week. That is less than 150 names per day.

Try it this week. We will keep track of the subscriptions received from November 8 to 15, and will let you know the result.

Bear in mind that all subscriptions must be bona fide. Get each reader to pay for his paper.

Push The Monthly People

Subscription Blank

NO ACCOUNTS OPENED.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Date..............................1902

Manager Monthly People:
2 to 6 New Reade St.
New York City.

Send the Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below.

Amount enclosed, $..........

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Signed..Agent.

Agents Address..

CONNOLLY PHOTOS

We are prepared to furnish photographs of James Connolly, the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, now touring the United States under the direction of the Socialist Labor Party. Organizers of sections may use these photographs in advertising Connolly meetings by furnishing them to their local papers.

PRICE, 25c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2-6 New Reade Street.

WHO ARE THE SCABS?

Schenectady, N. Y., November 2.—The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party of this city, after making special pretensions of love for "organized labor," to catch their votes, turns around and places upon its ticket three men who scabbed it upon the employes of the General Electric Works in the following manner: Said employes all know that all hands, big and little, old and young, male and female, in the building No. 16 went out when the strike occurred last spring in the said work. But James W. Furnside, employed in that building and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party nominee for alderman in the Eighth Ward, stayed in and worked every minute during the strike there by scabbing it upon the very labor they pretend to have such great love for.

The employes also know that the organized and unorganized machinists in all the departments also went out, but Charles W. Shaw, a machinist, and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party nominee for alderman in the Seventh Ward, did precisely the same as his party colleague, Mr. Furnside, did, thereby scabbing it upon "organized labor."

The employes also know that the whole force working on marine engines also went out, but J. Crane Schermerhorn employed on that work and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party nominee for police commissioner, also stayed in every minute "organized labor" was out, thereby scabbing it upon them.

Trades unionists state that Henry V. Jackson, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party nominee for assembly, was seen coming out of the Republican bosses' office. It is rumored that Jackson was paid $500 by the Republican machine for the purpose of splitting the Democratic vote.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on October 29, at 6 p. m. Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications from the following Sections were received and acted upon: From Yonkers, with a request for a speaker. From Buffalo, relative to meeting, also vote on mileage fund matter. From Syracuse, relative to conspicuous posters which that section had gotten up, also their vote on mileage fund matter, and a report that 15,000 leaflets have been distributed. From Auburn, about progress in campaign matters. Reports of progress also from Albany and Watervliet, and that Cohoes will soon be organized into a section.

The committee on litrature reported that 10,000 posters, the same as those gotten up by Syracuse, had been issued by the State Committee principally for distribution in Greater New York. Action endorsed.

A report of progress relative to meetings, subscriptions to The Monthly People, distribution of literature and general campaign matters was received from Carroll and ordered filed.

It was decided to keep Carroll at work in the city of Binghampton for one week after his arrival there, to organize a section.

De Leon appeared before the committee and made his report about his agitation tour through the State. Meetings have been well attended and great interest manifested all along the line. A good quantity of literature has been distributed and good results are expected. A few Kangaroos were encountered at the meetings and asked questions which were answered to the satisfaction of the crowds and to the discomfiture of the Kangaroos.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The last regular meeting of The Daily People Auxiliary League was allowed to go over for the reason that the members were busily engaged in the work of the campaign and could not very well be brought together prior to the election.

The receipts since the last meeting were as follows:

Section New Haven, Conn.	$ 2.00
Section Rockville, Conn.	4.00
A. S. Dowler, Fort Hancock, Texas	4.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
J. W., N. Y. City	10.00
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N.J.	2.00
Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
E. W. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
J. H. Berg, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	3.00
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
F. A. Walsh, N. Y. City	1.00
Section Lynn, Mass.	2.00
14th A. D., N. Y. City	5.00
10th A. D., N. Y. City	3.00
Section Roanoke, Va.	4.00
11th and 13th A. D., N. Y. City	2.00
32nd and 33rd A. D., N. Y. City	2.00
23rd A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
John Piamondon, N. Y. City	2.00
16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	3.00
35th A. D., N. Y. City	3.75
Total	$ 78.75
Previously acknowledged	1666.10
Grand total	$1744.85

Of these, A. S. Dowler and Section Roanoke, Va., are new enrollments.

The next meeting of the League will be held on Tuesday, November 11, and with the election over, it is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. The work of the League, somewhat held back of late because of so many diverting influences, must be taken up with renewed vigor.

Henry Kuhn,
Treasurer, D. P. A. L.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

20th A. D., Brooklyn, balance on list 43	$ 2.00
Joseph Hillenbrand, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Emil Keen, Batavia, N. Y.	2.00
Italian Branch, N. Y., list 30	.85
35th A. D., N. Y., list 28	1.35
34th A. D., N. Y., list 26	1.50
19th and 21st A. D.'s, N. Y., list 14	2.00
6th and 10th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 4	1.60
13th and 14th A. D., N. Y.	2.00
8th and 12th A. D., ac. list 6	2.50
7th A. D., Brooklyn, ac. list 35	1.00
Section Utica, N. Y., list 169	2.55
Eber Forbes, Yonkers, N. Y., per De Leon	2.00
Section Newburgh, N. Y., per De Leon	3.50
Section Schenectady, N. Y., per De Leon	5.00
Section Utica, N. Y., per De Leon	6.00
Section Syracuse, N. Y., per De Leon	8.00
Section Auburn, N. Y., per De Leon	5.00
Section Buffalo, N. Y., per De Leon	6.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio, per De Leon	16.00
Total	$ 73.35
Previously acknowledged	180.30
Grand total	$253.65

Note.—Sections, branches and individual members in possession of subscription lists are requested to make returns as soon as election is over. Prompt return of lists and funds collected will greatly facilitate the work of winding up the affairs of the campaign.

For the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn,
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer,
2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City.

SOCIALIST WOMEN CALL ON ALL TO TURN TO AND MAKE THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE BAZAAR A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary call upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to the work of making the grand bazaar and concert to be held on Thanksgiving Day, in Grand Central Palace, the success that its object merits. All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

In this affair it is to be hoped that all interested in the spread of Socialist propaganda will realize the necessity of establishing the Party press upon a solid basis. Towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose the proceeds of the entertainment will be employed; and beyond this, one may, whilst helping along the work of working-class enlightenment, enjoy a day of pleasure in the congenial company of the comrades in the battle.

If the comrades will exert themselves a little there is nothing that can prevent the results being a strengthening of the Party's fighting arm, as well as contributing to the spirit of comradeship that lightens the burden of our struggles with the monster of capitalism.

Take hold of the work! Push the sale of tickets! "It matters not what you have done for Socialism; it is what you do to-day that counts."

Members who have not yet secured tickets are urged to get a supply from their assembly districts, or from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SPECIAL FUND

As per circular letter September 3, 1901:

Previously acknowledged	$6741.85
Branch Union Hill, N. J.	2.06
W. A. Purvis, Red Wing, Minn.	1.00
B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
A Brooklyn Comrade	1.00
H. W. Buhold, Sturgern Lake, Minnesota	1.50
F. Lind, Sturgern Lake, Minn.	.25
F. Mendro, Brooklyn	.50
C. Oest, New York City	3.00
Collection, French Campaign Meeting	1.20
A. M. F. V. Branch, Albany	3.00
Total	$6758.36

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

A regular meeting was held Saturday, October 25, 1902, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Louis Pomeranz; vice-chairman, Peter Geibel; secretary pro tem., Edmund Moonelis.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Two new delegates were seated.

Thirty-two new members were elected.

The City Executive Committee reported the receipt of a letter from what had formerly been Section Chicago, Ill., and recommended that it be laid on the table for the reason that it had been received at a time when Section Chicago was no longer in the Party; the recommendation was concurred in.

As to the notice that had appeared in the New York World to the effect that the Socialist Labor Party had indorsed the candidacy of a certain Walter S. Kennedy, a candidate of the "Greater New York Democracy," it reported that the Board of Election had informed the section that there was no such person running for any office.

The reorganization of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts and of the French Branch, Manhattan, were reported.

After attending to routine business in connection with the campaign adjournment followed.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary pro. tem.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The folowing presents have up till now been received for the Fair to be held in connection with The Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace on November 27, Thanksgiving Day:

Specimens of coral from Thomas O'Shaugnessy; boxes of fine quality of letter paper and envelopes, from Joseph Harkow, Brooklyn; from Mrs. Touroff and Mrs. Kowarsky the following: cushion, crochet work basket, six babies' reefers, two fancy headrests, whiskbroom holder and broom, four pin cushions, three table centres, two sea shells.

Mrs. F. Brauckmann,
Secretary Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary.

S. L. P. CANDIDATES, TAKE NOTICE.

Socialist Labor Party candidates throughout the State will please take notice that an affidavit as to their election expenses, made before a notary public, be filed within ten days after election, according to law.

Local candidates for offices within the boundary of one county must file such affidavit with the County Clerk; those candidates in more than one county must file such affidavit with the Secretary of State, as must also all candidates on the State ticket.

Blank forms for this purpose are being sent out to all Sections by the New York State Executive Committee.

ACTIVITY IN PITTSBURGH.

Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., has secured the large hall at the corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, Braddock, and will hold agitation meetings every Sunday evening.

Comrades are requested to assemble in the above hall at 7 o'clock next Sunday evening for the first rally of those who stand for straight Socialism.

Readers of The People and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend. H. Jackson will deliver the opening address on "Labor Solidarity."

F. C. Tisson, Organizer.

WEAVING

Recent Inventions that Increase Production of Worker.

An interesting lecture was recently delivered in London before the Society of Arts by Prof. Beaumont upon the most important recent improvements in weaving. In the ordinary power loom for weaving plain simple fabrics, the difficulty for many years has been to imitate improvements which would result in greater productive power. Experiment and experience alike have demonstrated that beyond a certain speed it is undesirable to attempt economy by higher running power, which applies additional strain to the warp and augments the degree of vibration on the motive parts of the loom. If the maximum speed of a loom has been obtained on a given quality and fineness of thread, the problem arises, In what direction are further advances to be made in the construction of power looms for weaving simple types of fabrics? The builder of looms as well as the student of weaving has for some time past realized the loss of time necessitated in the recharging of the shuttle with weft yarn. Other methods of conveying the weft into the warp than by the use of the flying shuttle have been attempted, but the difficulties of weft insertion have so far proved beyond solution by any more efficient means than the common shuttle.

Accepting the shuttle as the most practical weft yet devised, the modern loom builder has endeavored to provide a continuous supply of weft in two ways: First, by ejecting a spent bobbin from the shuttle and introducing a full one; and, secondly, by ejecting the shuttle containing the empty bobbin and replacing it by a shuttle with a full bobbin. The first system has been developed to such an extent by the Draper Company, of Massachusetts, that between 70,000 and 80,000 looms have been made on this principle. This invention has effected much economy in the weaving of plain fabrics. A weaver is able to mind 18 to 20 of these looms, where on the ordinary system 4 to 6 was considered the maximum. To change from one bobbin to another in a shuttle without removing from the shuttle box, and the loom running at full speed, making 190 to 200 shots per minute, is a mechanical triumph. To obtain a constant supply of weft English and Continental inventors have adopted the principle of changing the shuttle while the loom is running. Important motions for doing this are the Crossley, Hodgson and Hattersley; the two former change the shuttle while the loom is running, but in the latter the loom is for a brief period ingeniously made inoperative, and automatically re-started.

With regard to inventions applied to looms for special styles of fabrics such as velvet, swivel and lappet, two ingenious contrivances have been devised for this purpose by Mr. Hollingworth, of Dobcross, England, and Mr. Hutchins, of Worcester, Mass., respectively. In the Hollingworth device, which is for looms used in the weaving of fabrics in which wires are inserted into the warp to produce a pile effect as in carpet, velvet and plush, the reed and shuttle boxes are separated, thus providing more space for the wiring motion. The chief mechanical difficulty in such disconnection of parts—which in ordinary looms are combined—consists in securing a relative turning of the reed and shuttle boxes, so that they will be perfectly level with each other when the picking motion comes into action. Any failure of this results in the shuttle not traveling in a straight line and diverging out of its course. The Hollingworth invention is constructed in such a manner that there is little possibility of such defects arising.

The Hutchins invention relates to swivel weaving and its object is to substitute the ordinary shuttle by shuttles having a needle or pointed appearance, and in a line with, instead of at right angles to, the warp and forming one continuous series of shuttles from side to side. The chief advantage of this invention is the frequency with which the swivel shuttles may figure this fabric, there being 3 or 4 to the inch; and, secondly, in the indication of their entrance into the warp by the Jacquard so that they be retained in or out of action for any period demanded.

In small ware looms the Poyser loom has accomplished what was, anterior to its inception, quite impossible. In this device there is a shuttle behind the reed, necessitating a division in the reed to allow the tongue or projection of the shuttle to place the thread of weft against the fell of the fabric. One advantage of this system is that the shuttle places the thread almost in the exact position it is to occupy in the fabric, removing the friction upon the warp yarns produced in other looms, due to the backward and forward traverse of the reed to allow the crossing of each pick of weft. The Poyser looms are capable of running at a speed of about 390 picks per minute.—Scientific American.

At a special meeting of the Thirtieth Assembly District, New York, held November 3, 1902, the following resolution was adopted and tendered to the family of August Gilhaus, member of the National Executive Committe, Socialist Labor Party:

"It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we have heard of the demise of Charles H. Gilhaus, a worthy father and husband, and a staunch supporter of the S. L. P., and we hereby express our condolence in your great bereavement."

Resolved, that above be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to our official organ, The Daily People.

A. Moren, Secretary.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100	$ .40
Application cards, per 100	.40
Constitutions, per 100	.70
Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet)	1.50
Rubber stamps (regular size), each	.67

Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES BY SECTION CLEVELAND.

Schedule for free lectures by Section Cleveland, 356 Ontario street (top floor), German-American Bank Building.

November 9.—Lessons Taught by Late Elections, John Kircher.

Foodstuffs are so high that restaurants have decided to raise prices wherever expedient. In some places they are decreasing the quantity served. If this becomes prevalent, in some restaurants the customer will receive nothing but plates.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
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LIGHT IS BREAKING

> "Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

Erie, Pa., Oct. 30.—It may serve some good to the comrades throughout the State to make known the newly adopted tactics by the "only logical centrists" of Allegheny county. One H. A. Goff, Sr., sent out by the "onlys" to tour the State, arrived in this city September 28 for a stay of two days. The first day happened to be Sunday. H. A. Goff, Sr., did not care to speak on the street corner on that day. So as to utilize this great shining light, the comrades took him to a Kangaroo mass meeting, where much was expected from the shining light, but to our sorrow. The meeting was opened about 3 p. m. with an audience of about 100. Four speakers were present, each making his Kangarooish appearance and said many contradictory things, as for instance, that the "Socialist" party throughout the United States is an uncompromising party, as much as to say that they do not compromise with oth-A. Goff, Sr., to take up the fight by asking questions, but again to our sorrow, never did he make the least of an attempt to ask a question, and the meeting closed with the disappointment of our comrades.

The next night came for our out door meeting. A crowd of about 200 had gathered, and the meeting was called by our organizer, who introduced the speaker, who spoke for about one hour and fifteen minutes. Again to our surprise, he never mentioned the fake Socialist movement in the United States, and the meeting closed.

The comrades then went to the home of our organizer for the purpose of discussing the action taken by the "onlys," where H. A. Goff, Sr., was sent from. The men asked many questions among them, what about the S. T. & L. A., which he answered: "The future will tell, do not know at present." Another: "Have the "onlys" any intention to compromise with the Kangs?" which he declined to answer. That fixed the opinion of our comrades here that there will be a compromise, for he did not deny that there will not be.

Next came along William Adams, the candidate for governor on the "onlys" ticket with the intention of speaking here, the 20th and 21st of October. Section Erie, after just holding a thorough discussion meeting on er political parties. The comrades hearing that, looked at H. A. Goff, Sr., expecting him to take it up as soon as questions would be called for. Finally the chairman stated, that to pay the expenses of their Comrade Collins from Chicago, the hat would now be passed. Our comrades knowing what it meant to donate to that sort of a clique, and knowing Section Erie had better use for its money, declined to contribute. The hat reached H. A. Goff, Sr., who had his money ready and dropped it in the hat, to the great surprise of our comrades. The meeting came to a close and questions were called for by the Kangs, the comrades all looking to H. the matter pertaining to the "onlys" action, decided not to allow William Adams to speak under the auspices of Section Erie, S. L. P. The action was made known to him upon his arrival, and a discussion followed. Different questions were asked of him also, and he certainly made the comrades' minds clear on the "onlys" actions for the future, which is "boring from within," and a special call of all Socialists in the near future is the main intention of the "onlys." That is sufficient for the comrades here, hoping it will be for the comrades throughout the State also.

Uhlmann.

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Communications for the Editor should be addressed Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

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ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.

EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.

GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.

HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.

HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—S. Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue South.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.

HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.

KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.

LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Boyce, 298 Gray street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.

LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.

LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.

MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.

MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.

MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.

MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.

MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2,402 Customhouse street.

NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.

PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.

PEORIA, ILL.—James Duffy, 214 Kettelle street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—D. Rehder, 12 Eldridge Place.

PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.

RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.

ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.

SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.

SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.

ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 2904 Thomas street.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.

SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.

SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 Ely avenue.

SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.

SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.

TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.

TACOMA, WASH.—W. J. Hoag, 5631 Alder street.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 1164 Queen street West.

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November 13—San Francisco, Cal.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—FOR THE—
DAILY PEOPLE
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Hat Check, 10 cents

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